RZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Terms. One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum if paid in advance; two dollars, if paid within the year; lollars and fifty cents, if payment is delayed beyond the year. O'Single copies, four cents. Any person who will obtain six good subscriber shall be entitled to a seventh copy for one year. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. JOSEPH S. PAGE, TRAVELING AGENT. CYRUS BISHOP, Winthrop.
THOS. FRYE, Vassalboro'.
W. M. HATCH, W. Wat'lle.
Mr. FARRINGTON, Lovell.
TRUE & HAYWARD, D. DUDLEY, Arcostock.
M. MITCHELL, E. Dover.
D. G. ROBINSON, N. Vass.
H. B. STOYLE, Farmington

M. S. FRENCH, Dexter.
SAM'L ADAMS, Bowdoin.
D. INGHAM, Farmington.



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKE.

Seventeen years ago we met with a Revolving Horse Rake which was left by some one, interested in the patent, with Mr. William Marshall. of Bowman's Point, Hallowell, who then owned and carried on an extensive farm at that place. It was the first one ever introduced into this ber them, and we will learn more. How much State. We had one made, and carried it on to a more proper, and how appropriate these Latin farm which we then cultivated in Starks, Somer- and other significations must be, to a mind well set county, and although we met with some good versed in the matters of the vegetable kingdom. natured ridicule for attempting to do raking by Why, I can almost generalize their real meanhorse power, we have had the satisfaction of see- ing, and besides, they grow so simple as my ing it come into general use. It is an admirable mind runs them over," lectures Edward in a instrument on smooth lands, and at that time we most enthusiastic and beautiful strain, with his never expected to find any thing of the rake kind countenance passioned into a determination to that would equal it.

Last week, for the first time, we tried Dewey's Patent Spiral Spring Tooth Horse Rake, manufactured by Duncan and Paddleford, Lyman, N. H. We were determined to put it to a severe test, and we did so. We had a piece of pursuit. A plenty of paper and press boards rough land that had never been ploughed, and where the stumps were still standing, and the "cradle knolls," as they are called, all over the surface. 'The grass was moved in the morning, not to be beaten. averaging from half to three quarters of a ton per acre. In the afternoon the Spring Tooth Rake was applied, and the ease and despatch with which all the hay was raked up, astonished not only those who did not believe it would work, State. The flowers have a great resemblance but those who thought favorably of it before tri- to each other, while they differ very materially al. It scraped it all up clean, excepting now in other parts, as the stem, leaves, habits, &c. we raked over, and found eighty-two of them, afford you much information respecting this famaveraging a stump to every two square rods. ily. I would, however, remark here, that it is It was amusing to see the iron fingers of the ma- not uncommon to meet with a second species as ities of the surface, apparently as accurately and this is the Rununculus bulbosus. This is smaller

the hose ness, coa-

such bind-ch he

inter Arch B.

On level land it will rake as clean as the other scarcely to be distinguished by the casual obkind. We do not think it is held quite as easy server. The stem of this species is hollow, as the revolvers, nor is it discharged quite so ea- thickened at the base into a sort of a bulb, and sily, but then it can be used in situations where hence the name, Bulbous Butter-cups. Both the revolvers could be hardly moved. Next week species often become a great annoyance to farwe shall try it on a bog-meadow, and see how mers, so extensively do they clothe the fields it will rake among the tussacs and brake roots, with their golden flowers. They are very acrid and will report the results.

HOW IS THE BEST WAY TO RAISE DUCKS? green, but on drying, this acrimony is lost .-Can any of our readers, who have had experience, give us the most successful method of with them, which produces vesicles or small raising ducks?

We had about forty hatched out this spring, all in good health and apparently well and in good condition. We did not let them go at ran- Butter-cups will poison and make sores," re- ciety: dom, but confined the mothers in a situation plied Edward, for I once got poisoned myself where they could be kept dry and warm, with playing among them. Grandfather used to steep

meal, wheat soaked, and had the benefit of what up by the crows." flies, bugs and worms they could find in the yard. They would grow very well until they were of economical conversation is closed. George, in considerable size, and the feathers began to the meantime, has collected a large bunch of shew themselves, then they would begin to flowers, and we will go into the shade and study droop, become weak, lose the use of their limbs, them out. become unable to swallow; sometimes they would "I know them all; that is Yarrow, that is exhibit a sort of action like "blind staggers," Chick-weed, that is Plantain, that is Burdock. whirl round and tumble over upon their backs that is Yellow-dock and,"--vociferated Edand kick their last kick, but the most of them ward. drooped and died quietly. We have changed their diet, boiled their food, and gave them pud- write them down so on your tickets for your dings of Indian meal, salting it a little, but this herbarium, and as you have now named them does not change the result. On opening them according to your understanding, it will not, of after death, nothing is found in their crops nor course, be uninteresting to treat of them in a in the gizzard, except a little gravel, and the scientific and economical way. The first, and gall bladder rather full. Now what is the matter with them? and what will prevent this mortality? Some years ago we attempted to raise

der great obligations to them.

give it to our readers with a view of their pre- taste." serving cherries this year, but we guess that the "The next is Chick-weed," says Edward same process will answer for plums.

The directions are as follows-Procure the "Yes, we often hear it called Stichwort. cherries ripe and fresh from the trees, and with- is the Stellaria media. Just observe the star out any preparation, put them into a bottle or like flowers. From the Lat. stella, a star. This wide mouthed jar, filling it about three-fourths you know is very common in almost every situ full. Then pour in common molasses, fresh and ation, flowering all summer. Sometimes w cool from the cask, until the vessel is nearly fill- have another species about the door yard, al ed. Cork or seal it up air-tight, and set it aside though it grows more commonly in the field in some cool, dry place, occasionally shaking the This is a grass leaved Stichwort, Stellaria lor vessel, in order that its contents may be well gifolia. But you must be careful and not con mixed. A portion of the molasses will be ab- found this with another plant which has flower sorbed by the cherries, which will render them exactly like it, and that of the S. media. This sufficiently agreeable, when made into puddings is the Cerastium, from a Greek word, signify or pies, without the addition of any sugar or syr- ing a horn, from the horned appearance of the up. The liquid which remains in the jar after the capsules of many of the species. Perhaps cherries are taken out, has an agreeable flavor, in a sort of a descriptive catalogue." and when mixed with water, forms a wholesome and refreshing drink.

excellent list of premiums, as you will see. We five or ten. This little plant contains an elastic For the second best,

## MAI

# A Samily Paper;



## Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Gen eral Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIV.

have no doubt they will have an excellent Show. for there are many spirited, whole-souled farmers in that section of the State. It ought to put some of the older Counties to the blush, when they see the youngest sister of the family going beyond them in the cause of agricultural improve-

> (Written for the Maine Farmer.) BOTANY .- No. 2. STUDIES ABOUT THE DOOR YARD.

"Ranunculus acris, Trifolium pratense and Trifolium repens, Butter-cups, red and white Clover," soliloquize Edward and George, who are now becoming real masters of Latin phrase-

"O, we will love these names, we will rememlearn more and more of the-

--- "Herbs, fruits and flowers O'er all the deep-green earth, that task the power

Of botanist to number up their tribes;"-Both have now become victims to an endearing are brought into requisition, and their little hands are skilled to the task of collecting and drying.

George says he "will collect as many as twenty by night," and Edward declares his intention

"Is there more than one species of Ranunculus common to our country?" asked George.

"Yes, more than forty species grow in North America, and about fifteen are found in our and then a lock of the hay that would be caught Most of the species frequent frog-ponds, and by some snag of a stump as the driver had to hence, you will recollect the name from the Lat-"haw" or "gee" to avoid going over them. We in, rana, a frog. When you get out of the counted the stumps on one of the acres which Door Yard, you will study many others that will

themselves to the inequal- an humble tenant of our gardens and fields, and as faithfully as the fingers of the human hand. than the acris, and so much resembles it as

and poisonous, and would be exceedingly pernicious to cattle did they eat the plant when Beggars often poison some parts of their body pustular eruptions, and sometimes intractable sores, in order to gain sympathy among those whom they visit for alms."

"I am very well aware of the fact that the water enough to drink and dip their heads into. the roots and stalks in hot water and soak his They were fed with dough, made of Indian seed-corn in it, to protect it from being pulled

At this interesting remark of Edward's, our

"Yes, this is all right; but you don't want to that which you now hold in your hand, is the common Yarrow," answered George, "but what

"Achillea millefolium; Achillea is named afgeese, and we lost the young in the same way. ter Achilles, a disciple of Chiron, said to be the We were told that it was because we kept them first physician who used it in healing wounds; confined. We then let two litters run at large, and millefolium, from a peculiarity in its leaves, wherever they pleased, and they died off as rap- being cut and parted, as you see, into numerous idly as the former, and we thought a little more divisions and sub-divisions, and hence it is often called Millfoil. This plant abounds in our pas-If any one can give us the true successful sys- tures and fields. Three or four species are tem of duck and geese raising, we shall feel un- found in this country. Of about sixty species, nearly all belong to Europe and the Levant. This however, is the only one we have in our State. PRESERVING CHERRIES, AND WE GUESS PLUMS It is naturalized, and like many others of the Too. The July number of the American Agri- European shores, now pests to cur soil, is a culturist, gives what is to us, a new mode of preserving cherries. It is rather late in the day to tial oil, and have an agreeable and pungent

"has it any other trivial name?" will be best to recapitulate those close affinities

1. Stellaria media. Chick-weed, Stichwort. Stems weak, procumbent, spreading, having an ALL HAIL AROOSTOOK! We publish, with alternate, lateral, hairy line; leaves ovate of great pleasure, the list of premiums offered by lanceolate, smooth; flower stalks, in the axils of ized an Agricultural Society, and made out an ten little flower leaves; stamens sometimes three,

filament, which may be observed when the stems are broken. Birds and poultry eat the seeds,

and the plant may be used as greens for small 2. Stellaria longifolia. Grass-leaved Stich- For the best crop of Summer Wheat, not wort. Differs from the preceding by its long lineax leaves, one to three inches in length. The stems are of considerable length, very slender and brittle, supported on other plants-found in tangled patches in the fields-sometimes call-

ed stargrass.

1. Cerastium vulgatum. Mouse-ear Chickweed. Formerly Stellaria vulgatum, separated in consequence of a uniformity in the number of the styles, (five) too slight, however, for the establishment of a genus. Plant hairy, pale green, growing in small tufts in walls and about hard places in the gardens, flowering all summer. Leaves ovate, nearly an inch in length, blunt pointed, very hairy. The whole plant is sometimes dark green, weak and lying down.

2. Cerastium viscosum. Sticky Chick-weed. Similar, but viscid and sticky. The whole plant dark green, hairy and spreading. These are all from Britain. Other varieties often occur, but you will find no difficulty in remembering these." "No," they reply, "but we shall want to study of this branch of husbandry, and to increase the out these varieties, and perhaps we may find number and quality of fruit trees-

some new species." of three more plants before we separate."

though it were a useful attendant of man," an- ing, swered Edward.

"This is the Plantago major, and does, as you say, seem to follow man. The Indians call t the white man's foot. Observe the tall spikes number and quality of the scions set, and the of flowers. These are, indeed, of little beauty, but as a mere plant we should not lose sight of it in our herbariums. The leaves, you know, are often used as an application to sores." "Is the Plantago major a native of Europe?"

"Yes, and so is the Burdock, Lappa major, the shoots of which are there eaten as Aspara- experiment in seeding land to grass in the fall, gus. In this plant you may readily see a re- or for the best essay on this subject, markable instance of design in the dissemination of its seeds, the scales of the flowers all ending in a minute hook, which seizes hold of are made the agents by which this plant is so widely and extensively grown."

"The curled or Yellow-dock about every rubbish place, with its heavy, thick and greenish spikes of flowers, is also a native of the old Country. This is the Rumex crispus. Here you see the Sheep sorrel, another species. Rumex acetosella, the leaves of which are so very sour, and from which oxalic acid is (a large ingredient) often extracted. This is also a native

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR Of the Aroostook County Agricultural Society,

to be held at Houlton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of Oct., 1846. The Trustees offer the following Premiums, subject to the rules and regulations of the So-

	ciety.	On Stock.		- 1	A
	For the	best yoke Working Oxen,	5	00	
	66	second best,	_	00	F
	44	third do.		00	r
	60	best team Working Oxen, not less	9		
1	Ermst.	than ten yokes,	8	00	
	6601	second do.		00	
•	***	third do.		00	į.
	100	best pair three years old Steers,	3	00	40
	66	second do.	2	50	1
1	**	third do.	015.7	00	1
,	66	best pair two years old Steers,	2	50	
	66	second do.	2	00	
	66	best pair yearling Steers,	2	00	
)	66	second do.	1	50	-
	66	best pair Steer Calves,	2	00	
1	66	second do.	1	00	1
•	166	best Bull, not less than two y'rs old	4	00	
ı	66	second do.	3	00	-
1	66	third do.	2	00	
,	66	best yearling Bull,	4	00	
t	66	second do.	3	00	
	66 11	best Bull Calf,	3	00	1
	***	second do.	2	00	1
3	66	third,	1	50	L
,	-	best Mileh Cow,	5	00	1
9	44	second do.	4	00	
8	66	third do.	3	00	I
)	46	fourth do.	_	00	31
-	66	best two years old Heifer,	1110	00	1
9	100	second do.	2	PLD T	T
,	1 66	best Heifer Calf,	9	5000	1
9	46	second do.	100	50	4
	66	best flock Ewes, not less than ten,	_	00	1
0	66	second do.	_ ^	00	т
K	***	third do.		00	- 10
-	philogol3	best Stud Horse,	III (T)	00	- 0
t	66	second do.	4 47	00	- 60
	44	best breeding Mare and colt,	5	00	ı
,	66	leanand that Tolke built ground a ne	-	00	- 4
ĺt	tow all	TOTAL MINER PRINTED THE PROPERTY OF		3 00	-
	46	best three years old Colt,		00	
-	66	second do.	1		- 6
3	1166	best two years old colt,	- 17	2 00	- 6
-	1 376			00	
6	66	best one year old colt,		00	-1
	76	second do.	. 7	1 00	- 1
s. 1-		hest Buck		2 00	- 4
)-	on re	second do.		1 00	34
rs	**	best Boar of any breed,		3 00	- 1
is	11125 46	second do.	778.	2 00	31
V-		third do.		1 00	3.4
e	The second	best Breeding Sow,		3 00	-
it	The second	The state of the s	1 12	2 00	
	Political	second do.	119	-	

third do. Ploughing Match. To the person who shall plough 1-8 acre of 3. Written statements, required by law, upon

" second do.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1846. fourth do. fifth do. Crops. less than one acre,

second do. 3 00 best crop of Rye, one acre, do. Oats and Peas, 1 acre, 1-2 Peas, 4 00 second do. 3 00 4 00 best crop Oats, one acre, second do. best crop Ruta Baga, 1-2 acre, best crop Potatoes, 1 acre, second do. best do. on 1-2 acre, second do. best crop Carrots, 1-4 acre, best crop Flax, 1-4 acre,

than I bushel, fit for use at time of exhibition, and to be examined in committee of whole at dinner table, 1 00 To call the attention of all to the importance

greatest quantity of Garden Seeds.

best specimen Fall Apples, not less

not less 10 lbs., well cleaned,

For the best nursery of apple trees, or of "You can do this when more at leisure, as it apple and pear trees already sown or to be sown is now near night, I will assist you to the names the ensuing fall, a statement of the location and character of the soil, the process of preparing "O, yes, here's the plantain, see how common the ground, the kind of seeds, whether from it is; it seems to be around every door yard as select or promiscuous fruit, to be given in writ-

Second best do. To the person who shall the present season most improve his fruit trees by engrafting, the

mode of setting to be stated, Diploma and 2 00 To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity and best quality of winter apples, a written statement of the quantity, and a specimen of the several varieties to be presented to the adjudging committee,

For a written statement of the best conducted

	Manufactures.		
For the	best Grain Cradle,	1	•
66	best Straw Cutter,	2	(
66	best Drill Machine,	2	(
66	best Scythe Snaths, 1-2 doz.	1	4
'66	best Hay Forks, 1-2 doz.	1	(
66	best Manure Forks, 1-2 doz.	1	-
66	best Narrow Axes, 1-2 doz.	1	-
66	best Hoes, 1-2 doz.	1	-
66	best Calf-skin Boots, Men's Sewed,	1	-
44	best do. Pegged,		
66	hest Thick do. Sewed,		
66	best do. Pegged,		1
66	best Walking Shoes, Women's,		
66	best Kid Slippers,		
66	best Over Shoes,	1	Ą
66	best Cheese, not less than 50 lbs.,	4	
66	second do.	3	
46	third do.	2	
66	best Butter, 40 lbs.,	4	
66	second do.	3	,
66	third do.	9	
A writt	en statement of the mode of man-		
ufact	uring Butter and Cheese will be		
requ	ired. the formy all manigh soon		
For the	e best Palm Leaf Hats, 1-2 doz.	1	
66	best cloth Caps, 1-2 doz., boys',	1	

best Sleigh or Wagon Harness, best specimen of Fulled Cloth, not less than 10 yards, best specimen of Woolen Flannel, 10 yards, best Bed Spread, second do. best Table Linen, second do. best Woolen Carpeting, not less that 20 yards, second do. best Hearth Rug, second do. 1 00 third do. 75 best Worsted Yarn, three threaded, 75 best Linen Thread. best Work Pocket, best Wrought Wristlets, " best Highland Shawl, best Lace Veil. best Straw bonnet, Diploma and best Fur Cape, Diploma and best substitute for Fur Cape, best Oil Cloth Carpeting, greatest quantity of Maple Sugar, with a written statement of the process of manufacturing, best Window Sash, not less than 12 Lights, best four or six pannel Door. best specimen of Cabinet work, 3 00 not less than three pieces, best Hay Rakes, 1-2 doz., 1 00

best Soleleather, not less than 3 second do. best Upperleather. " best single Horse Farm Wagon, best Cotton and Wool Cloth, 10 General Regulations.

1. All entries for premiums on animals, and 2 00 articles adjudged upon at the show, must be 1 00 made with the Secretary, Joseph Carr, Jr., be-3 00 fore the first day of the Exhibition.

2 00 2. Entries for premiums on Crops, and such " best litter of Pigs, not less than six, 3 00 experiments and essays, as come before ad-2 00 judging Committees at a later period, may be 1 00 made at any time before the fifteenth of Decem-

sward land in the best manner, taking into ac- Stock and Crops, also the statements on the 5 00 with the Secretary of the Society after the ex- comes similar.

amination is ended, to be forwarded to the Sec. retary of State as required by law. 4. To be entitled to a premium, the animal

NO. 32.

must be owned, the crop raised, and the article manufactured within the limits of the County, 5. No premiums will be awarded when the adjudging committees do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competition or not, nor to any object to which a first premium has been heretofore given in this County, under the same entry.

6. Persons appointed adjudging Committees are earnestly requested to make arrangements to attend to the duties assigned them, and if circumstances will not permit, to inform the Sec'y before the first day of the Show or the Trustees early on the morning of that day, that others may be appointed in their stead.

7. The Incidental Committee will examine and report upon all animals, crops, and articles 3 00 offered for exhibition, which are deemed interesting and useful; but are not embraced in the preceding list, or do not come strictly within the prescribed rules to govern adjudging committees.

THOMAS NICKERSON, J. W. HAINS. LEVI BERRY, Trustees. LYMAN HOULTON. J. W. TABOR,

From the Albany Cultivator. PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING.

We have been several times requested to say omething in regard to what is called "in and in" breeding. We are by no means confident, however, that any remarks of ours can throw light on the subject; though often discussed, it is still involved in intricacy. In endeavoring to understand it, the first point to be settled is the precise meaning of the term "in and in" breeding. It seems to be understood variously-as some suppose it to apply to animals of any degree of relationship-others apply it to breeding from the same family, without particularly defining the affinity of blood which animals bred together should possess to justify the term. Thus they regard the produce of father and daughter. or mother and son, as animals bred in-and-in: using the same term in this case as they would do in reference to the produce of brother and sister. But a strict definition is evidently necessary, otherwise the use of the term is wholly

conveys only a vague idea. What, then, is in-and-in breeding? Sir John Sebright, in a letter on the "Art of Improving the Breeds of Domestic Animals," published some years since by the British Board of Agriculture, considers the term to signify breeding from animals of precisely the same blood. This is an intelligible, and we believe correct definition. It has also been assented to, and its adoption advocated with force, by John Hare Powell, Esq., a citizen of our own country, who has in times past been eminently distinguished as a

Upon the basis of this definition it follows that no course of breeding can be strictly in-and-in except that which results from coupling animals of exactly the same blood, and this, probably, can rarely happen but by an union of brother and sister, or of animals which were originally derived from such an union. Where the original male an female were of different families, it is obvious that the offspring does not possess the same blood of either of the parents, but has just half the blood of each. The produce of this 2 00 offspring and either of the parents, would be three-fourths of one of the first pair, and onefourth of the other. The next generation, bred in the same way, would be seven eighths of the parent, the next fifteen-sixteenths, and so on; the blood of one of the original ancestors increasing 1 00 and the other diminishing in this ratio with each generation. This and similar courses of breeding have been aptly denominated "breeding in;" and the term "close breeding" is also more or less applicable, according to the nearness of re-1 50 lationship existing between animals coupled to-1 00 gether, or according to the extent to which breed-

ing in is carried. Having settled what is to be understood by the term "in-and-in," we will proceed to consider 50 the expediency of that course of breeding. And 50 it may be observed in the first place, that altho' many distinguished breeders have advocated and 75 followed, more or less, breeding in, or close 75 breeding, very few, if any, have recommended 75 in-and-in breeding, as here defined.\* The effects of the course when carried on for several gene-50 rations, cannot perhaps be better described than 50 in the language of Sebright, in the essay above 50 referred to. "I have," says he, "tried many 1 00 experiments by breeding in-and-in, upon dogs, fowls, and pigeons; the dogs became from strong spaniels, weak and diminutive lap-dogs; the fowls became long in the legs, small in the body, and bad feeders. \* \* Indeed I have no doubt but that by this practice being continued, animals would, in course of time, degenerate to such a degree as to become incapable of breeding

It is a maxim in physics that an effect is not produced without a cause. Hence it is natural to ask a reason for the ill effects alleged to be produced by in-and-in breeding. We will endeavor to give one, which, though not entirely original, is in some respects different from any we have seen offered.

It is admitted that different families of animals have certain hereditary tendencies. The proneness to particular diseases in families of the human race, is evidence of this. Now it is plain that where two animals of the same blood and the same hereditary tendencies, are coupled together, there would be a greater liability in the progeny to exhibit any defect or disease which belonged to the family, than there would be if only one of the parents had this constitutional tendency. Hence we see the defects of parents augmented in the progeny.

great pleasure, the list of premiums offered by the Aroostook County Agricultural Society. The good people of that County have recently organized an Agricultural Society, and made out an Agricultural Society a

This we believe to be the true cause of the degeneracy which ensues from in-and-in breeding. But let us not be misunderstood. It is not merely the nearness of relationship which produces these consequences; for we can readily believe that they might follow where the parents were not at all connected by consanguinity. 'The animals might belong to families wholly distinct, and yet their hereditary tendencies be similar. For example: let there be chosen a bull and cow wholly unrelated, or even of different breeds, each of which has disease of the liver to the same degree, and each also an equal hereditary tendency to that disease; the progeny generated by two such animals would no doubt have the same predisposition to the defect or disease of the parent as if both the latter had been of the same family. Thus the degeneracy of offspring is not owing to the relationship, simply, but to the natural defects of the parents or ancestors. The skillful breeder will therefore select his animals for propagation with a view of avoiding defects and increasing excellencies in the proge-

But it may be said that excellencies as well as defects are transmissable hereditarily; and as nimals of near relationship are sometimes found which possess certain valuable qualities in a greater degree than they are to be found elsewhere, the question is suggested—Why not permit those animals to breed together? This we should be in favor of to a certain extent: but the animals should be selected with judgment, and with particular care that they have not a predisposition to important defects. It will not do to ely on the idea that their good points will overower their bad ones; for as their superior points qualities are probably the result of art or accident, (not being natural or common to the race,) their defects will be more likely to be increased in the progeny than their excellencies.\*

The remark in relation to animals which exhibit peculiarities not common to the race, we will endeavor to illustrate. For instance, in a species of squirrels the general color of which is grey, we now and then find those which are perfectly white. Similar deviations from the general color of the species are met with also in mice, and other animals. The same thing is found in birds. We have heard of crows which were nearly white, t and we have seen (to use a paradox) a white black-bird. Changes of form and habits are likewise met with which are equally striking. Animals which exhibit such deviations from the general characteristics of the race to which they belong, may be deemed monstrosities; but if it is wished to perpetuate their singular qualities, it is obviously necessary to adhere as closely as practicable in breeding, to the strain of blood in which these qualities are manifested. If, instead of this, the animals are allowed to breed with those which do not possess the desired peculiarity, the new traits, having no fixed hold on the blood, are soon mingled and lost in the general current of the race which

rups in a different direction. Thus, where an extraordinary disposition to ecrete fat is exhibited by a particular cow and her progeny, it may become necessary in order to secure that quality and increase the number of animals possessing it, to breed from near affinities. But much will depend on the skill used in selecting the animals to breed together, and only experience and the closest observation ed by good judgment, can guide to successful re-

We would not, however, advise breeding from near affinities, except so far as may be necessary to fix some valuable quality not belonging to the race in general. Where no superiority is exhibited in a particular family, or where the individuals composing a race are nearly similar, we can see no advantage in resorting to the system.

In regard to the supposed necessity of crossing breeds, there are certain vague theories which we would by no means countenance. Some appear to imagine that breeds of animals cannot be continued pure without deterioration. This notion leads those who entertain it, to make various mixtures in breeding, in the hope either of voiding degeneracy or creating improvement. We believe that the idea is not only unsound, but that, if it were carried out in practice, it would be productive of incalculable injury, by destroying the important distinctions which naturally exist among animals, and by which different species and breeds are admirably adapted to different locations and purposes.

No degeneracy is observable in animals in a state of nature. Among the various wild races (though as has been stated, some occasional changes occur,) the principal characteristics are continued from generation to generation. There is no evidence that wild geese or wild ducks degenerate; and no person can reasonably believe that the buffaloes of our western prairies need crossing, or that they could be improved for the situation they occupy by any foreign mixture. The same remark will probably apply to the West-Highland cattle of Scotland, and to some of the mountain and other breeds of sheep. Sebright has well remarked, however, that the circumstances in which wild animals are placed. produce all the good effects of the most skillful selection;"t and though it is not unlikely that they frequently breed from close affinities, their freedom from disease or defect probably prevents the bad consequences which might attend such breeding with animals in an artificial state. The conclusion therefore is, that aboriginal races and breeds are readily continued without crossing. With varieties which have been produced by crosses, it is admitted the case is different. The original fixed habit being broken up by the cross, their course becomes erratic, and their qualities various. Hence the exercise of much skill is required to continue them. "What has been produced by art," says Sebright, "must be continued by art."

\*Sebright observes that-"If one male and one female only of a valuable breed could be obtained, the offspring should be separated, and placed in situations as dissimilar as possible; for animals kept together are all subjected to the effects of the same climate, of the same food, and of the same mode of treatment, and consequently to the same diseases, particularly to such as are infectious, which must accelerate the effects of breeding in-and-in. By establishing the breed in different places, and by selecting with a view to obtain different properties in those several colonies, we may perhaps be enabled to continue the breed for some time, without the intermixture of other blood.

'Since this article was written, we have learned, thro' the Zanesville (O.) Gazette, that Dr. W. E. Ide, of that place, has lately received for his ornithological cabinet, one of these rare birds, which was shot in that vicinity. It is said to have belonged to a brood of four, two of which were black, and two entirely white, except a dark tinge towards the tips of the wings. They were nearly quite full grown. Their parents were black.

\$Speaking of animals in a wild state, Sebright says-"The greatest number of females will of course fall to the share of the most vigorous males; and the strongest individuals of both sexes, by driving away the weakest, will enjoy the best food and most favorable situations for them-selves and their offspring. A severe winter, or a scarcity \*It is proper to remark that breeding in when carried to a certain extent, may be expected to produce results similar to those of breeding in-end-in—that is, the consequence-

#### ABORERS' NOON-DAY HYMN.

BY WORDSWORTH. Up to the throne of God is borne The voice of praise at early morn, And he accepts the punctual hymn Sung as the light of day grows dim. Nor will be turn his car aside From holy offrings at noon-tide; Then, here reposing, let us raise A song of gratitude and praise.

What though our borden be not light, We need not toil from morn to night; The respite of the mid-day hour Is in the thankful creature's power.

Blest are the moments, doubly blest, That, drawn from this one hour of rest, Are with a ready heart bestowed Upon the service of our God. Why should we crave a hallowed spot? An altar is in each man's cot, A church in every grove that spreads

Its living roof above our heads. Look up to heaven!-the industrious sun Already half his race bath run; He can not halt or go astray-But our immortal spirits may.

Lord, since his rising in the east, If we have faltered or transgressed, Guide, from thy love's abundant source, What yet remains of this day's course.

Help with thy grace, through life's short day, Our upward and our downward way; And glorify for us the west, When we shall sink to final rest.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S NEGROES. A correspond ent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Sidney, Ohio, says that the Randolph negroes had been induced to abandon the land purchased for them in Mercer county, and were retracing their steps towards Virginia, when they were induced to stop at Sidney, where they met with many friends, and some inducement to purchase land in the county, and settle, with full assurance that they should be permitted to remain unmolested. They have yielded to the request, and bought several hundred acres of land, about eight miles from Sidney. There are three hundred and eighty-seven of them, a large portion of whom are small, among them children of all ages and all complexions. They are represented to be a body of honest, industrious, well-disposed people; great pains having been taken by their old master, Randolph, to instil into them honest principles. They are, however, profoundly ignorant, no efforts having been made to enlighten their minds, farther than their duty to their master and themselves. They at first thought of settling in Ohio as one community, but this idea is abandoned, and if permitted to remain, they will do so in families, each looking to his own interest. They had about thirty thousand dollars left them, some nine or ten thousand of which is already absorbed.

STEAM TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER. A proposition has been addresed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Post-office and Postroads, for carrying the United States mail by steam, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Columbia river, Oregon Territory, via Chagres and Panama. The proposer, J. M. Woodward Esq., is ready to enter into a contract with sufficient security, to perform this service in thirty-five days' running time, carrying the mail to and from Oregon every two months, for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and will besides transport on the route, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Charge d'-Affaires, bearers of despatches, and mail agents of the United States free of charge. He promises to transport suplies of ammunition and provisions for the use of the army and navy of the Pacific, for a reasonable charge, and emigrants to California and Oregon, at \$60 each. He also proposes further to employ the large force in men and mules, which, he should of necessity have to keep to do the transportation across the isthmus, in improving the way from Chagres to Panamaestimated at ten thousand dollars per annum.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN. Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want; use every hour to advantage, and study even to make leisure hours useful; think twice before you spend a shillingremember you will have another to make for it find recreation in looking after your business and so your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation; buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits; look over your books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out; should stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench-work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; though you should even fall in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink from the task, and you will be

A FEARFUL SITUATION. A man ascended the steeple of a meeting house in Kingston, R. I. lately, to take off the vane for gilding, as we learn from the Providence Journal, and having left the ladders, climbed the iron spire to the distance of 12 to 15 feet above, relying upon the ball, half way up the spire, to rest his feet on, and from which position he could take the vane off with his right hand. While he was in the very act, the ball on which his feet rested gave way and ran down the spire. At this moment he was raising the vane over the end of it; as he did so, the spire growing smaller, made a convenient place for his thumb to keep the balance in the gudgeon bore, when the ball gave way under him and he sunk. The vane falling back with his thumb in the gudgeon bore, held him fast, with his feet dangling in the air. He remained in this situation until a man ascended the spire and placing his shoulders under his feet, at once relieved him. The scene was terrible to

Temperance Societies in Stockholm, Sweden. A Congress of Temperance Societies was held in Stockholm, about the middle of June. Congress was composed of three hundred and fifty-eight members, representing one hundred and thirty-two national and foreign societies .-The King who is honorary President of the Stockholm Temperance Society, and the Queen were present at the opening of the Congress.

Duelling Two musquitoes one morning met on a leaf in the garden. Both were filled with the blood drawn from their last nocturnal depredations. They were silent and dumpy, cross and savage. One of them ran out his sting, and wiped it on his fore leg. The other thrust out his sting and pointed it towards the first musquito. This was considered an insult and so the offended musquito steps up to the other and savs :-

"Did you turn your sting at me?" "I ran out my sting, you may apply it as you choose," was the answer. "Sir, your remark savours of rascality," said

"Hah!" exclaimed the other, "a downright insult! No gentlemanly musquito will submit to such treatment without satisfaction. Draw, villain, and defend yourself."

They rushed together, and running one anoth or through the body, died honorable deaths.

Somebody's Last. "It's very curious," said an old gentleman a few days since to a friend "that a watch should be perfectly dry, when it has a running spring inside."

It is said that a girl in Pittsfield, Mass., was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. then, a number of married men, it is said, have invited the artillery companies to come and dis-charge their pieces on their premises.

Alarming Symptoms after eating Gooseberry Pie. Little boy—"O, Lor, mar, I feel just ex-actly as if my jacket was buttoned."—[Punch. RICH BABY. The little Prince of Wales has an annual incom, from his estates, of about \$364,-

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1846.

Probate Notices. Those of our friends who have Probate Notices to publish, and would like to have them appear in the Farmer, which circulates extensively in the County of Kennebec, have only to signify the wish to the Judge of Probate.

Job Work, of all kinds, as neatly executed, and on a easonable terms, at the Farmer Office, as at any establishment in the State. Funcy jobs printed with all the different colored inks

#### SCENES IN THE WILDERNESS. NUMBER VI.

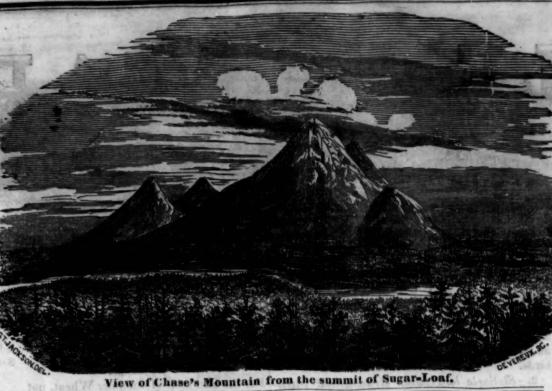
As you go up the Sebois, before you have passed by the Sugar Loaf mountain that we have described, and which stands aloof from the others, you come in sight of another group or cluster, grouped together like a family of brothers, apparently standing around the tallest as if looking to him for protection. These have received the name of Chase's mountains, from Ezekiel Chase, one of the earliest and most experienced woodsmen and explorers of those regions. We were never acquainted with him, but the records of the land office will give information of him, in the reports that he made of his tours in the wilderness, in the service of the State. We believe he was the first, or one of the first, who looked out a location for a road to Madawaska, and although subsequent exploration caused a variation of the route, yet the information derived from him was the basis of future operations. If we mistake not, it was during the exploration of this road that he passed over these mountains for the purpose of looking over the then unbroken and almost interminable forest which lay before him, and through which he groped his way for many weary days and weeks and months-undergoing labor and privations of no small magnitude.

From the highest peak you have a beautifu prospect of the country around. South and east of it is a mixture of dense forest and clearings, and occasionally you see the smoke of a "burn," as some settler has got ready to apply the torch to the trees he has fell. But west, and northwesterly, you could see nothing but a vast ocean of green leaves, with streams winding along, and lakes interspersed here and there, diminishing in the distance till they looked like mere threads and dots of silver, woven into the vast carpet of varied green spread out before you to the farthest verge of the horizon. These mountains are five in number, and rise up like the others, abruptly, from the plain below, as if pushed up by some immensely powerful agent beneath. When we first saw them, it had been storming, but the clouds were breaking away. except a light mass which hovered around their peaks in continual motion, as if contending with the sun for the mastery, and anxious to shield their resting place from his light. Ever and anon they would shift their form and position, and thus occasionally give us a glimpse of the peaks which they enveloped, until, at length, the superior strength of Old Sol's rays got the mastery, and sent them all into the higher regions, fleece after fleece, as they came rising in wreaths and columns of mist up the sides, apparently loth to leave the ground, and rise into transparent and

invisible ether. After the clouds were dissipated it was a rich and a pleasant sight to look upon those regular cones, as they became illumined, one after another, with the bright and refreshing sunshine which had been battling so long with the clouds, and lighting up, like so many diamonds, the tremulous and glittering drops of moisture which yet lingered on the leaves and branches that surrounded us. Nature is most beautiful when refreshed with rains, and when the storm and the sunshine meet in the hush and calm which succeed the disturbance of the elements. Even "Joe," Indian as he was, and accustomed, as he had been all his life time, to the beauty of forest and mountain scenery, seemed struck with awe and delight at the prospect before him, and stood silently turning his keen eye, now upon the mountain, now upon the forest, and now upon the clouds, as they rose slowly and majestically upward, like the lifting of the drapery of heaven, exhibiting the beauties of the surrounding world that had been hidden in their folds. Presently a change came over his countenance-his gaze became settled upon the clearings that could be discerned far south of us, and he seemed to be counting them over in his mind, as he traced them along nearer and nearer to us, until his eve rested upon the smoke of the most recent one. Here he paused for a time-then turning to the wide forest on the other hand, he contemplated it with a sorrowful but earnest and steadfast look. Some strong emotion agitated him. His lips became compressed—his nostrils dilated and slowly turning around to us, with a mournful accent, exclaimed-"Indian no hunt 'em much longer." Alas! there was truth in this, and the evidence of the steady, resistless tread of the white man upon the ancient forest and rich old hunting grounds of the Indian, was too legibly written on the face of the earth before us, to dispute him. It is certainly decreed by fate that the "Indian no hunt 'em much longer," and as he seemed made by the Almighty on purpose for a hunter in the trackless forest, and on the wild streams as they flow unchecked by the hand of art; so it seems to be the will of his maker that he too should decline, wither and die, as does his forest home, before the face of civilized man. From our very soul we pitied the poor fellow, as he stood, apparently measuring with his eye what appeared to him the small remnant of forest that remained, although it extended in one direction further than the eye could reach; and had we the power, we should have made another world, full of woods and lakes and gliding streams, and put all the Indians into it, to hunt and fish and pursue Indian happiness to

their hearts' content. His greatest pleasure in this world is the chase and his simple and unsophisticated soul yearns after the joys of an Indian heaven, where he shall forever enjoy these same pleasures of hunting game, unalloyed by the trials and casualties of this world. We recollect once asking Metalluck, the lone Indian who lived so long upon the shores of lake Umbagog, where he was going when he died. "Oh!" said he, with a cheerful smile, pointing upward, "Going to Cheniosky to hunt 'em Moose."

Wishing to divert Joe's thoughts from what was an unpleasant theme, we contrived to turn the current of his feelings as gently as we could. You have hunted here often, Joe? said we. Oh, sartain, me and brodder hunt em sable all about, and way up to Sebois Lake and Millinoketsis last winter. Was it warm work Joe? Sartain



couldn't kindle fire, so we travelled all night till

not say it in so many words, was Jo himself, air. He had followed a Moose until nearly night, when he was enabled to get a shot at and killed of her daughter, recently pitched, loaded, drove it. By the time that he had got it skinned it was to the barn, and unloaded seven large loads of nearly dark, and being at a distance from his grain. The husband was at home, taking care camp, and also very weary, he cut open the Moose, took out the entrails, and placing the carcase in a suitable position, thrust his own body up to the shoulders into the cavity of the over him, soon fell asleep. On awakening towards morning, he found that the carcase was frozen stiff, and held him fast in its embrace, until, by using his knife, he cut away sufficiently to let himself out, "Sartain," said he, as he finished the story, "dead Moose hug 'um Indian d-d tight. He all one Mohawk." This allusion to the Mohawk referred to some of his legends which he had learned from the older members of the tribe, and which he had been relating

some days before, as we proceeded leisurely

through the smoother waters, and which he

It is a fact, we believe, that the Mohawk In-

found interested us very much.

dians, who lived in the valley of the Mohawk river, in New York, were, in the days of their glory and strength, Indians of great prowess, and far and near. The Penobscots have traditions in the towns of Sanford, Shapleigh and Lebaamong them of many a battle with this warlike tribe, who, they say, made several descents up- region, meet with poor success. The young quis and Mattawamkeag point, well known to it, not Green enough, every boatman, called "Mohawk Rips," where they assert a great battle was fought between Tradition also says, that the Penobscots buried this village, this (Wednesday) evening. this, their deadly foe, on Mattawamkeag Point, head downwards, in order that, should he ever come to life, he might not dig out on this side of the globe. We have also been told that as long as the Indians inhabited the Point, they used to have a feast once a year, in commemoration of this victory, when they would dance around the Mohawk's grave, in token of their joy for the success of their fathers. Certain it is, that to this day, the very name of Mohawk is a word of terror to the "younk" Indian, who, in case of disobedience or mischief, is told that the Mohawks shall carry him off. It was in some of to Duxbury, through Cohasset, Hingham, Scituthese battles, above mentioned, that one of Joe's ancestors distinguished himself by his deeds of courage and daring, and if Jo was to be credited, many a Mohawk was made to bite the dust by the strength of his arm; and yet he came very near dying in the grip of a dead one. He had fought with his usual valor, and the scalps of his enemies told with what success he had met them; but yet he, too, had received many wounds, and his strength was beginning to fail him, when he grappled with a young and athletic chief, who seeing the slaughter that he had made among his brethren, rushed upon him with the fury of a Tiger, determined to avenge their deaths. For a while they fought with knives, each dealing to each some dreadful wounds, Vera Cruz, on the 20th of June, but it didn't when the Mohawk received a blow from a take the castle. tomahawk that cleft his skull, but he had strength and sense enough as he tottered to his fall, to twine his arms about his foe and twist his hands in the belt of the Penobscot behind. Both fell together. The Mohawk stiffened in death, and the Penobscot fainted from loss of blood. How when he come to himself the darkness of night was upon the face of the earth, and he found tricate himself from the horrid embrace. There they laid, hour after hour, face to face, the dead and the living; the Mohawk holding in his death grip his bitter enemy and murderer, until the close of the next day, when a party of Peuobscots discovered and released him from a death that seemed more terrible to him than blows from a thousand tomahawks.

It would be interesting if we could roll the wheels of time back, and learn the true history of the Indian tribes, that once peopled the whole length and breadth of our State. They were no mean people, but no one has written their histoand their deeds have all passed away as a scroll. unwritten, unsung, unremembered. The few of them who are left are degraded; they have forgotten the glory of their fathers, and they can bear no more comparison to the great nation from which they descended, than the rippling of the smallest rill to the thunders of Niagara.

Forgery. On Wednesday morning of last week, our quiet village was thrown into considerable excitement, by the arrest of Fifield Esty, charged with forgery. Upon examination, it mitted to jail. Mr. Esty is a young man, some

Excursions. The steamboat "Phœnix" will his purse. Let his experience be a warning to others who wish to launch themselves on the perdays, and returning Tuesdays and Fridays) from the perdays, and returning Tuesdays and Fridays from the perdays are the steamboat "Phœnix" will his purse. Let his experience be a warning to others who wish to launch themselves on the perdays, and returning Tuesdays and Fridays from the perdays are the purse. One night brodder and me Waterville to Boothbay, during this month.

THE ORPHEANS' CONCERT, in the Represen we came to another camp where we had fire- tatives' Hall, on Wednesday evening, gave unbounded satisfaction. They strike and tickle Among other amusing stories which Jo told the ear of the mass to a charm, though some of us of the modes which they were sometimes our musical critics find fault with their performcompelled to follow, in order to keep warm, ances, of course. No sweeter strains have when they have not the means with them for thrilled our vulgar ear than those of the Orphekindling a fire, was a plan adopted by "one In- ans', since the concerts given by the little Red dian," whom we supposed, although he would Breast Family, early in the season, in the open

> A farmer's wife in Lebanon, Pa., with the aid of the "babies." - [Exchange paper.

This is nothing new under the sun. There are many very muscular, athletic women in the "country," whose feats, during having and harthen warm animal, and throwing his blanket vesting, would astonish our village women, or ladies, and put to the blush many of our boasted "lords" of the soil. We are acquainted with one of these iron-nerved women, who, with the assistance of two daughters, carries on well her farm, of some Sixty acres. We have seen them plow, sow, mow, rake, pitch, reap, hoe, dig, &c. &c., with as much ease and tact as those of the other sex. We recollect of trying our hand with the "gals" at picking up potatoes, and the way they made 'em fly was "considerable, if not more." We were beat, of course, and fairly beat, too. It is a very common thing to see women in the fields raking hav, when showers are frequent, and farmers are afraid the hav will get wet. They are very expert at the business, too.

VOLUNTEERS. A company of volunteers, conextended, like the Greeks of old, their conquests sisting of seventy-seven men, has been enlisted non, in this State. The enlisting officers in this on them, and there is a place between Piscata- 'uns are not patriotic enough-or, as some have

CONCERT. The Age says that Mr. Keyzer them, which resulted in a total rout of the Mo- the leader of the Boston Academy of music. hawks and the death of their principal Chief. will give a vocal and instrumental concert, in

> GEN. CAMERON FOR PRESIDENT. The Laneaster Farmer declares that the poor Printer's boy what come down the Schuylkill on a raft, and is now Gen. Simon Cameron, of the U. S. Senate, shall one day be President of these United States. Well, push him along: it's no great thing to be President now days.

> SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD. Old Massachusetts will soon be all checkered over with railroads A charter has been obtained fer a branch to run along on the South shore of Massachusetts bay ate, Marshfield, &c., and \$200,000 subscribed.

EXCELLENT GREEN CORN. We have receive ed some capital specimens of Green Corn, of the twelve rowed variety, from James B. Haskell, Esq., of China, who raised it. Mr. Haskell is A No. 1 on the Kennebec corn list this year.

#### Nantucket Sufferers.

S. of T. At a regular meeting of Franklin Division No. 2, Brother J. H. Hartford was chosen a committee to receive donations, from the members of said Division and all others who may feel disposed to give, towards relieving the Nantucket sufferers.

EARTHQUAKE. They had an earthquake at

PORTLAND AND MONTREAL RAILROAD. Arrangements are making by the contractors to commence on the Railroad immediately. Several horses, we understand, arrived on Saturday, shantees are building along the line, for the accommodation of the laborers, and in the lower part long he lay in this position he could not tell, but of the city, a large building has been rented for those who are to be employed at this end of the route. Some four or five hundred Irishmen have been engaged in New York for the work, who, himself pinioned in the stiffened arms of his with their barrows and implements, are expected dead enemy, without the power to move or ex- to arrive here within a day or two. It is said that the contractors intend pushing the work vigorously, so as to get the first section to North Yarmouth graded by December.

#### [Portland Bulletin.

The Eastport Sentinel of the 22d inst., relates n instance of gross inhumanity toward a sick sailor, (James Allen, of Camden,) which, i true, deserves the severest condemnation. vessel, name not given, commanded by Capt Richardson, of Deer Isle, came into Pembroke. a few days since, with the sick sailor on board and to get rid of the trouble of a sick hand, and throw him upon the Custom House, the Captain had him taken in an open carriage to Eastport. a distance of twelve miles, over a bad road, and ry, for their history can never be written. They laid on a couch, and after panting a few moments, expired. His last words were "It was cruel to bring me so far when I was so sick." IKen, Journal.

RETURNED TO HIMSELF AND HIS HOME. It is about six or eight weeks since we saw depart in the good steamer Penobscot, a young man, with his wife and children, bound for the West. He had become dissatisfied with the manner of getting a living "down east"-he couldn't raise corn enough, and the rot had run away with his potatoes, and the climate was too cold, &c. &c He proceeded to Dane county, Wisconsin, and bought and paid for a farm about ninety miles was found that he had forged several notes, and a second Garden of Eden. Alas! but happy for obtained money on them, the whole amounting to him, the scales now began to drop from his eyes about \$5,000. In default of bail, he was com- he began to see realities; and they were so inferior to his dreams, that they were far less desiratwenty-six or eight years of age. He has been in trade in this village four or five years, and enjoyed a great degree of confidence.

ble than the hardy climate, solid comforts, and social privilegs of his late despised Penobscot. He packed up his effects, and, like a wise man, returned to this city in last Saturday's boat, ere ocal disease had enervated his body and emptied

[Bangor Mercury.

TUESDAY, July 28.

Senate. The bill incorporating the Telos Canal Company, was again called up and further discussed with much argumentative force, by Messrs. Redington, Thurston, Lothrop, Gore and Bellamy. The question being on striking out the toll of 24 cents, was decided as follows: yeas 15, nays 11.

The question then being on inserting fifteen cents, was decided as follows: yeas 11, nays 15.

The question returned on adopting the amendment inserting twenty cents, and was carried. The bill flowage, Mr. Le

inserting twenty cents, and was carried. The bill then passed to be engrossed as follows: yeas 19,

The bill restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors

The bill restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors was called up, and after some remarks by Messrs. Haines and Bronson, was laid on the table.

House, Bill relating to hawkers and pedlers came up on its final passage. Mr. Morton of Bridgewater, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely—lost. The moved to postpone the bill bill was then finally passed.

Finally passed—Bills to incorporate the Doughty's Falls Steam Manufacturing Company—imposing further penalties upon town officers—additional to an act to incorporate Machias River Company-to incorporate the town of Monticello-resolves fixing the valuation of the towns of Machine and Machine Port, and authorizing the State Treasurer to refund and abate certain taxes to those towns-in favor of plantation letter A. No. 2, Oxford County-for the payment of certain accounts against the State. WEDNESDAY, July 29.

SENATE. Bill relating to hawkers and pedlers, was taken up, and after remarks by Mr. Haines, was

The bill authorizing the city of Bangor to restrain dogs from going at large was taken up. An amendment was offered that coons be inserted, and the subject was then laid on the table.

Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of the town of Burnham-of the Selectmen of Trescottof George W. Grant. The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill restraining the sale of intoxicating drinks. After some debate, and the adoption of several amendments, the bill passed to be engrossed-

Finally passed—Bills incorporating the town of Monticello—incorporating South Bay Meadow Dam Company-imposing further penalties on town officers-incorporating the Waldo Mills Company-incorparating the trustees of East Corinth Academyincorporating Union River Railroad Company-incorporating the Ticonic Dam Corporation-authorig the proprietors of the Congregational Meeting House in Phipsburg to sell the pews in said house, &c .- additional to an act incorporating Machias River Co .- respecting lumber in Mattawamkeag river-to incorporate trustees of Lincoln High Schoolto incorporate Doughty's Falls Steam Manufacturing Company-to establish the York and Cumberd Railroad Company-resolves for the payment of accounts against the State-in favor of nesley-in favor of the towns of Canaan and Pittseld-for furnishing Plantations organized for elecion purposes, with books and maps-in favor of the samaquoddy Indians-in favor of Plantation Letter A, No. 2, Oxford County-fixing the valuation of e towns of Machias and Machias Port, and authorzing the Treasurer of State to refund and abate a portion of taxes of said towns-correcting the valution of Dresden in Lincoln County.

House. Finally passed-Bills to set off a part of Madison to Norridgewock-authorizing the Waldo County Commissioners to lay out a road over tide waters in Belfast-to incorporate St. Croix River and Canal Company-additional to the 114th chapter of the Revised Statutes-resolves in favor of Joel Pelton-in favor of Israel Hutchinson. The bill to assess a State tax of \$100,000 was ta-

ken up, and passed to be engrossed-64 to 52. The militia bill was taken up, amended and passed to be engrossed.

The bill as passed provides for the enrolment persons liable to military duty, by town officers, and eturns to be made of such enrolments to the proper

THURSDAY, July 30. SENATE. The Militia Bill came from the House with various amendments, the Senate non-concurred. and insisted on passing it without them.

Finally passed-Bills to incorporate the St. Croix iver and canal Company-authorising County Com- past one o'clock. ssioners of the County of Waldo, to lay out a road over tide waters in Belfast-additional to the 114th chapter of the Revised Statutes—setting off Mr. Lewis demanded the yeas and navs, which part of Madison to Norridgewock-resolve in favor were ordered. The motion to adjourn was then

The Committee on Interior waters, reported a bill incorporating Little River Log-driving Company. The committee which was appointed to inquire what time the Legislature shall take a recess, reported Thursday the 6th day of August, as the time of its recess.

The authorising the city Council of Bangor to enact regulations restraining dogs from going at large, was taken up, the amendment inserting Coons withdrawn. The indefinite postponement of the bill was moved and lost, and the bill passed. Reference to the next Legislature reported, on pe-

tition of Joseph Penley; and leave to withdraw, on petition of Win. T. Sayward. Accepted. The bill providing for the amendment of the Constitution, in relation to the choice of Representatives by plurality after the fisst ballot, was taken up.

The question being on passing the bill to be engrossed was decided as follows: yeas 11, nays 13. House. Finally passed-bills to promote the improvement of the navigation of Penobscot river—to repeal the charter of Montville and Searsmont Canal Company-to dissolve the bands of matrimouy between Franklin Adams and Mary Adams, passed 95 to 13-for the prevention and punishment of wilful and malicious obstructions to Railroads-respecting juvenile offenders in the city of Portland-resolves in favor of F. H. Allen-authorising the abatement of certain taxes upon township letter D. n Franklin County-in favor of I. Fish-in favor of Golden Ridge Plantation-for the repair of the mil-

itary road-in favor of Samuel Chesley. Bill for the removal of the seat of Government to Portland, was taken up, and after some remarks, indefinitely postponed-yeas 68, nays 59.

SENATE. Several bills were reported from comnittees, and read and assigned. Some debates occurred; and numerous bills and resolves passed to be

Petition of Selectmen of Topsham, asking for a reduction of the State Valuation of said town, was referred to the next Legislature, in concurrence

House. The order relative to recess of the Legslature was laid on the table. Passed finally-Bills relating to bowling alleys in

the town of Bath-authorising the Katahdin Iron Works to construct a canal-to prevent the destruction of fish in the Eastern Penobscot river in the town of Orland-resolve for the repair of the Machias Aroostook road. Several bills were reported; read and assigned.

Afternoon. The discussion on the Telos Canal bill was continued by Messrs. Thompson and Thomas in favor of reducing the toll, and by Messrs. Friend Allen and Paine in opposition. On motion of Mr. Davis of Stow, the House went

into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Davis in the chair, and after some further debate, on motion of Mr. Paine, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Agreed to. Mr. Barnes, by leave, introduced a bill additional to set off lands from New Vineyard to Industry.

SENATE. Mr. Partridge, by leave, laid on the table a resolve in favor of the town of Bucksport, which was read and assigned.

The resolve in favor of Win. Emerson, after some

discussion was indefinitely postponed, as follows:veas 15, nays 7. Bill for repealing an act relating to the Militia,

was refused a passage to be engrossed, Mr. Gore on-House. Resolve authorizing the State Treasurer to receive certain moneys from the United States, allowed for individual losses and services in the Aroostook war, was, on motion of Mr. Paine, laid on the

Passed to be engrossed-Bill to incorporate Readfield Woolen Manufacturing Company. Bill additional to several acts dividing towns, was, on motion of Mr. Barnes, indefinitely postponed. Mr. B. said the bill meant well enough, but would be

SENATE. The remonstrance of inhabitants of Springfield against a division of the County of Pen scot, was presented by Mr. Pillsbury, and referred to were transmitted by the Secretary of State, and re-

Mr. Allen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported Mr. Allen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that the bill regulating process and proceedings, and the bill relating to insolvent estates, ought not to pass. Accepted.

Bill additional to the several acts dividing towns, came from the House indefinitely postponed. Laid

After some remarks from Messrs. Knowlton and tained in any quarter that he will veto it, pro

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE. Bronson, in respect to the propriety of legislative action upon national subjects, at this late period of the session, the subject was laid on the table, on session,

Bill regulating Trustee Process was amended on motion of Mr. Hodgdon, by adding a section which provides that persons licensed to sell liquors for mechanical and medicinal purposes shall also be authorized to sell for sacramental and scientific purposes. House. Finally passed—Bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Barnes moved to take up the bill concer

flowage. Mr. Levensaler opposed. Mr. Barnes con-tended that if not taken up soon, it would be vain to expect action upon it at all. Mr. Levensaler said many other bills are in the same situation. Motion neg. atived, 35 to 49. ived, 35 to 49.

Mr. Allen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported

a bill to regulate the sale of medicine, in a new draft a bill to regulate the sale of medicine, in a new draft which was, on motion of Mr Gould, laid on the table On motion of Mr. Getchell, the hour of meeting was fixed at 9 o'clock in the morning, for the future.

Resolve proposing an amendment of the Constitution as to choice of State Representatives, was laid

#### DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, The bill from the House, require ing agents for claims to produce duly attested pow-ers of attorney before drawing money from the Treas. ury, was passed without amendment.

The bill from the House in relation to duties on

The bill from the reducing certain Spanish tonnage duties illegally exacted, was passed with unimportant mendments.

The bill to provide payment for cancelled Treasu.

notes purloined from the New Orleans Custom House and put in circulation, was passed On motion of Mr. Dix, the River and Harbor hill was taken up, and after debate by Mesers. Dix, Bag. by, Westcott, Berrien, Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Cass, Hannegan, Crittenden and others, all the

amendments proposed were voted down.

The bill was then reported to the Senate ly in the shape in which it passed the House, and after a speech from Mr. Bagby in opposition to it. was ordered to a third reading—yeas 24, nays 16 The bill was then read a third time and passed. The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. 8in.

nons resumed and concluded his remarks in oppos tion to it. Mr. Webster then obtained the floor, and gara way to a motion for an executive session, after which

the Senate adjourned. In the House, the resolution offered Thursday for a select committee to investigate the accounts rendered for the expense of the Prairie Indiana was

laid on the table. Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution upon the proety of sending a peace mission to Mexico, and move a suspension of the rules that it might be considered Motion lost-yeas 54, nays 95.

Mr. King, of Mass., from the committee on ac counts, reported a resolution allowing each member \$30 for a long session, and \$15 for a short one, lieu of stationary, except envelopes, paper and ink Laid on the table-yeas 114, nays 49.

The Committee of the Whole considered private bills until 3 o'clock, when it rose and reported large batch for passage, and the House adjourned. SATURDAY, July 25 SENATE. Petitions were presented by Sturgeon Dix, Cameron, and others, against the repeal of the

present tariff The Committee on Printing reported in favor printing sundry petitions against the repeal of the tariff of '42. The report was concurred in, and petitions ordered to be printed. The Senate then took up the resolution from the

House fixing the hour of adjournment of Congress at 12 o'clock on the 10th of August, which was con-The bill to reduce the Tariff was then taken no and Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in opposition

During the delivery of Mr. Webster's speech it was announced that Mr. Haywood had resigned his seat. His resignation has been received by the Vice President, but was not read to the Senate at half

At 4 o'clock, Mr. Webster having concluded, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved to adjourn.

ried-yeas 27, navs 26 The Senate then adjourned, and Mr. Webster has the floor for Monday. House. On meeting, the House proceeded to con-

sider the bills on the private calendar that had been reported for passage by the Committee of the Whole Bills for the relief of the following persons were then passed-Amos Kendall, Pierre Menard, and other sureties of Saint Vren; widow of Gen. Pike the heirs of Thomas Murray; Nathaniel Phillips and Richard Elliott,

MONDAY, July 27. In the Senate, to-day, the discussion of the Tariff Bill was resumed, and after speeches by Mr. Webster and others, resulted in the bill being referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report amendments, making discriminations against British fabrics. The vote on referring the bill was 28 year to 27 nays. The amendments to be incorporated will, it is believed, meet the objections now entertained to some of its provisions by a sufficient num-The Fortification Bill was taken up in the House, and passed. After which the Postage Bill was taken

up and discussed until the hour of adjournment. The Committee of Finance, in the Senate, to which was yesterday referred the Tariff Bill, with instructions to amend it to discriminate between the duty on the raw material and that on the fabric manufactured therefrom, this morning reported the

bill without amendment. An excited and thrilling debate followed. The 9th section, which provided for cases of false invoices, by securing to the owner, assignee, &c., the entire valuation of such invoice, with an additional five per cent., was amended so as to affix a penalty for such false valuation; and without further amendment the bill was ordered to be engrossed, by one majority-the casting vote of the Vice President.

The question subsequently coming up on the final passage of the bill, it was passed by a vote of 28 ayes to 27 nays. The amendment of the 9th section will render the return of the bill to the House necessary; but there will in that branch be no hesitancy in concurring

So this vexed and exciting question of the Tariff is settled. The House was engaged the entire day in discussing the bill to amend the present postage law.— Several amendments have been proposed, but as yet

nothing decisive has been done. It is questionable whether any material change will be made. WEDNESDAY, July 29. In SENATE, Mr. Dix presented a memorial praying for a repeal of the existing Pilot law.

The Sub-Treasury Bill was then taken up and dis-

cussed, and the question recurring upon the several amendments proposed by the Senate Committee, they were respectively agreed to. The Tariff Bill, as it passed the Senate yesterday, was returned to the House for concurrence in the

amendment made by striking out the 9th section. which was concurred in by a vote of 115 yeas to 93 nays-majority 22. THURSDAY, July 30

The SENATE, to-day, took up and concurred in the resolution of the House, providing for the letting out of the printing by contract.

The amendment of the Senate committee to the

Sub-Treasury bill, which provided for the exchange of drafts at par was stricken out, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The final vote will be taken to-morrow, and the bill will be-The main business of the House, to-day, was up-

on the bill amendatory of the new postage law. A substitute for the entire bill was offered, and after considerable discussion-rejected. The whole matter was then laid over, which is tantamount to a refusal to disturb the existing law. The French Spoliation Bill was taken up and brief-

ly discussed: but no question taken. In the SENATE this morning, Mr Breese reported a bill in favor of granting to Mr. Whitney the sections of the public lands petitioned for by him for the

purpose of constructing the contemplated Railroad he Committee on Division of Counties.

Several communications from Mons. Vattemore The Texas Navy Bills were taken up, and after some discussion were indefinitely postponed.

The discussion of the Sub Treasury Bill was again

resumed, and continued till adjournment. Mr. Webster has the floor for to-morrow on the subject.

The Warehousing Bill was again taken up in the House and discussed at length, but without coming

The Tariff Bill this morning received the signa-Mr. Perry, from the Committee on the Militia, reported legislation inexpedient on the Resolves relating to the Mexican War.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND THE NAVY.

By the steam frigate Princeton, arrived at Pensacola, we have news from Vera Cruz to the 13th of July. When the Princeton sailed, she left at Vera Cruz frigates Cumberland, Potamac, and Raritan steamer Mississippi; sloops of war John Adains and Falmouth; brigs Somers and Perry, and schooner Reefer. The St. Mary's was off Tampico. The sch. Flirt was at the Rio Grande. The brigs Lawrence and Porpoise were daily expected from Pensacola. The blockade was still vigorously continued, and mothing but the English Mail Steamers allowed to pass. The report that San Juan would be to pass. The report that San Juan would be attacked on the 10th proves unfounded, as was thought:

sale

eting

laid

24.

s on

and

Was

ered.

ivate

ts set

ort

ed

[Correspondence Philadelphia North American.] Baltimore, July 28, 1846, 9 o'clock, P. M.

day, from an officer on board the U.S. frigate joined them there.

Potomac, received by the arrival of the PrinceThere has been no account from McCulloch's Potomac, received by the arrival of the Princeton at Pensacola, dated 13th inst. From this letter, it seems that the reported skirmish between the Mexicans and the boats of the squadron was of a quite serious character. On the first day they obtained 3000 gallons of water, and took with them a bullock which they had killed—the Mexicans they met refusing to take pay for it, as it did not belong to them. On the second day, as the boats reached the shore, they were saluted with a heavy shower of musket were compelled to retreat to the Princeton. Af- well.—[N. O. Com. Times, 20th. ter obtaining a supply, to enable them to return the fire of the Mexicans, they returned to the shore, and a few well-directed shots from the Princeton scattering the enemy, they secured for him, addressed to the people of Mexico, setseveral thousand more gallons of water without molestation. This was kept up for three days, until 18,000 gallons of water were secured.

belonging to the Princeton, was wounded. which forced the blockade, sailed from Vera the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free Cruz on the 10th inst., was overhauled by the John Adams, and, after being detained twenty-four hours, she was permitted to sail for N. Y. from his expedition to Monterey, and delivered a report (said to be exceedingly interesting) of the state of the country through which he pass-

can troops between Camargo and Monterey- shall be respected and protected. and, from what could be learned, the Mexican force at the latter point is very insignificant. There was nothing authentic as to the approach

There is no doubt, however, that when our possession of that town will be fiercely disputed, him several letters. The advance of the voluning its defences.

Herald, dated U. S. ship Cumberland, off Vera Cruz July 13, we extract the following items:

We have a Bremen brig and French bark ly
Whole expedition were progressing as rapidly as the extreme hot weather on the plains would admit. Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting the baggage and subsistence along. A off, and have orders to come within signal dis- teams had been lamed and otherwise injured.

tance once a day. have a large number on the list with the scurvy. When the men had become more familiar with The Commodore has let the Bremen brig, and the duty and the toil, they would travel faster,

that Paredes was still in the city of Mexico, An the volunteers .- [St. Louis Rep. 25th. attempt at revolt was made in the Capitol, on the 5th inst., but it was promptly put down.

sion of Alvarado.

Polk, to officiate for the soldiers professing that something more favorable turns up. faith, attempted, on the 12th inst., to address the the use of the church either to speak or preach

#### LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, Off Vera Cruz, July 13, 1846.

molested by our men of war.

the Princeton, and Lieut. Le Roy, of the Poto- ther from 54. 40, than we thought we were. mac. A body of Mexican infantry, from the high ground above the river, kept up a scattering fire on our boats but did no damage, exceptsent them scampering.

this affair, says they killed two American officers to spend the day at Hoboken. getting water from shore.

LATER FROM THE ARMY. The steamship py to learn, none of them sustained dangerous James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 15th.

The news is four days later, and of considerable interest, and especially as the announce-ment that a deputation from the British navy arrived at Fort Polk upon business with Gen. zens of Matamoras.

The Mexican authorities are urged to use more attention in keeping their citizens in order, and dispersing them when eugaged in riotous proceedings. Some of Canale's men are supposed to be lurking about Matamoras for purposes of manine and murder. A young Apparient is a surface, and when found was dead. The floor was torn up in every direction. The section of the extensive distillery in which the explosion took place is nearest Portland street, and the interior of it was nearly destroyed. The property was insured. [Boston Bee.] ses of repine and murder. A young American soldier was found near the office of the Ameri-

The Rio Grande was still rising on the 10th. In several places about Matamoras it had overflowed its banks.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE ARMY. The steamship Alabama arrived here yesterday evening from Brazos Santiago, 6th inst., one day later than the Jas. L. Day. We learn that the Court Martial of Capt. Thornton, terminated on the 15th inst., and the general impression is that he has been acquitted. The proceedings, however, will not be made public until they have

recovered, to join their regiments at Monterey.

The troops are in fine health and eager for the campaign now opening.

The river is falling rapidly from Reynosa

Baltimore, July 28, 1846,
9 o'clock, P. M.

The editors of the Baltimore Sun have kindly allowed me to copy a letter received by them tothat Col. Hay's command from San Antonio has

were saluted with a heavy shower of musket cola on the morning of the 13th to take in a supballs, and having no ammunition with them, ply of stores. Her officers and crew were all

Mexican rulers in oppressing and impoverishing On the last day, great numbers of the Mexican rulers in oppressing and impoverishing the people, leaving them exposed to the attacks cans were stationed in the chapparel, and opened a brisk fire on the boats, but several shells struck in the midst of them, causing great havor of a military dictator. The General assures the -killing, according to the Mexican accounts, Mexicans that he has come among them to obeighteen men: but one American, named Perry, tain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries, and security for the future, and to overthrow the The letter also states that the barque Eugenia, tyrants of Mexico; but "to make no war upon It is stated that Captain Walker had returned churches and church property, and the inviolawhich the army requires shall be purchased from There is no probability of any disposition be- them and paid for at the cash value; and that all ing made to dispute the advance of the Ameri- Mexicans who remain neutral during the contest

Boston Traveller.

SANTA FE EXPEDITION. Yesterday the steamer Radnor arrived from Fort Leavenworth. A teamster had returned to the fort from coltroops reach Monterey or its neighborhood, the onel Kearney's command, and brought in with as the town is by nature and art one of the most teers had reached some ninety miles beyond powerful and impregnable strongholds in Mexi- Council Grove. Col. Kearney and his staff were co. The Mexicans are said to be daily improv- one day's travel from Council Grove, and would, in a few days, be with the advance party. The From the correspondence of the New York whole expedition were progressing as rapidly ing here, brought in by the Adams and Somers. number of teams had given out, owing to the The Perry, Somers and Adams, are cruising excessive hot weather; and several of the ox

The infantry part of Col. Kearney's command, The Raritan went to the leeward and got wa- were behind him some distance, and quite worn ter without meeting any opposition; she return- down by travel. But as this was a consequence ed yesterday, and may go to Pensacola, as they anticipated, it was believed that in a few days, French bark go to-day, and he has sent the John Adams to relieve the St. Mary's off Tampico.

Up to the time of our last information, the state of t

Up to the time of our last information, there The Mobile Herald, in giving the news, states had been no case of serious sickness with any of

SANTA ANNA. The advices brought by the The same paper says it was thought by this Hope, Howes, from Mexico and Havana, lead time that the Gulf squadron had taken posses- us to infer that Santa Ana's schemes are, for the time being, entirely baffled. We learn verbally Lieuts. Ingersoll, Gardner and Brazier come that he had disposed of his game cocks, sold his passengers in the Princeton, on the sick list-al- furniture, and given up his house, preparatory so six seamen from the frigate Raritan, disease, to his return to Mexico; but the news received from Vera Cruz by the Clyde had changed his The Catholic Chaplains sent out by President purpose, and that he will remain in Havana till

Captain Vinalet, of the Spanish armed schooncitizens of Matamoras, but they were refused er Habanera, arrived at New York, on Sunday, eight days from Havana, states when he left Santa Anna was still engaged in fighting cocks. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE OREGON TREATY. The treaty and documents accompanying it, are made public, through the Philadelphia North American. No-We are now blockading Vera Cruz. No ves- body knows by what means these papers were sel of any nation excepting the English mail stolen from the secret grasp of the Senate; but steamer being allowed to enter at this time, there they are presumed to be the veritable documents. They show the terms of the treaty to be just is not a solitary vessel in the port.

The bark Eugenia, Capt. Biscoe, who ran the what they have been heretofore represented to blockade a few weeks since, has been allowed to be, with one rather material exception, namely, leave the place by the Mexicans, and was not that the right of the navigation of the Columbia, granted to Great Britain, is what Sir Robert A few days ago the Cumberland, Potomac and Peel in his speech in Parliament said it was-Princeton, got under way and dropped down to the northward for the purpose of watering.—
About one hundred of our men landed in four the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company. If boats under the command of Lieut. Boggs, of this be so, and we rather think it is, we are far-Boston Traveller.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD. On Friing slightly wounding one of the Princeton's men. day morning, the train of cars from Middletown The Princeton was anchored in shore of the for New York, ran off the track near Mouroe frigates and when the Mexicans appeared in any village, killing two of the passengers and serinumbers would send a shell among them, which ously injuring about thirty others. Some seventy or eighty were more or less hurt. The cars The Vera Cruz paper in giving an account of had on board a large pic nic party, on their way

and fifteen men, and acknowledge the loss of one The train consisted of 3 crates with milk and lieutenant and ten men. This is about as near 4 passenger cars. In the first car the passengers the truth as those fellows generally come. No escaped. The second car, containing about forofficer or man, other than what I have mentioned ty passengers, two of whom, Mr. Stephens, a was touched. Although they kept up a contin- grocer of New York, and Mr. Crane, a young ued fire for the two days, our men were employed man, son of Dr. Crane, of Goshen, were killed on the spot. A number of others were injured, and others slightly bruised, though, we are hap-

> hurts. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel of the 2d car; from the 2d car the train was thrown off, and coming to a small bridge it broke through and was crushed by the 3d car.

Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and specu- o'clock last evening, fire was accidentally comlation. The troops were being sent forward as municated to a cistern of alcohol in Messrs. C. fast as the means of transportation and the high & E. Trull's distillery in Merrimack street, and water would allow. The Andrew Jackson regiment left for Reynosa on the 9th inst., and Col. Davis moved up the river on the 10th inst. An article in the American Flag of the 10th inst. killed. He, we were informed, was evidently informed by the river of the 10th inst. between the volunteers and the Mexicans, resulting in death. That paper states that Gen. with a lamp in his hand, and by some accident Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons set the stream of spirit on fire, and in an instant attached to the army from disturbing the citidistance, and when found was dead. The floor

Loss of the Adeline Hamlin. The schooner can Flag, on the 9th inst., with his throat dreadfully cut, and his heart pierced with several horrible wounds. The murderer has not yet been discovered.

Loss of The Adeline Hamlin, of this city, went on the rocks on Cape Porpoise, off Kennebunk, in the storm of Saturday last, and became a perfect wreck. Loss of the vessel and cargo total. The only in-The Rio Grande was still rising on the 10th. surance on the vessel was on the quarter owned

Ship Gentoo. Extract of a letter from Mr. F. Foster, passenger in this ship, dated Cape Town, May 11, 1846:—"I have this moment arrived from L'Aguillas, from the wreck of ship Gentoo. The Gentoo was wrecked on the 29th of April, at 11 A. M., during a heavy gale of wind; at 3 P. M., the ship broke up, and Mrs. Watt and two children were washed away. Nothing remained but the windlass and bowsprit on which were twenty-one persons, the sea making a complete breach over us. They were washed off one after another, until the only remaining ones were Capt. Hollis, myself, and four men. We hung on until 9 o'clock next morning, and were taken off by a whaleboat from the shore. I was twice washed off, but was enabled to regain the wreck, much bruised, and suffering from a severe blow in the right side. Mr. Bacon is well. I have no time to say more, and shall leave in first vessel for St. Helena." The loss SHIP GENTOO. Extract of a letter from Mr. Boots and Shoes, for Cash only. is well. I have no time to say more, and shall leave in first vessel for St. Helena." The loss of this ship has before been reported. She was from Calcutta for Boston. A portion of those washed from the wreck, were saved from the shore. [Boston Traveller.

ined the plan, pronounce the opinion that it will be entirely efficient for its object.—The vessel may be armed in the usual manner, or as the inventor proposes, with a new and patent element of destruction-liquid fire-which by steam power, is to be discharged from the vessel, and thrown to any point and to a considerable distance.

Mr. Brown wishes to be laid alongside of the Castle of San Juan, with one of his vessels. He is confident of taking the Castle without much trouble, and will, at all events, risk his lifa in the attempt.

#### AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. [CORRECTED AUG. 5TH.]

Ashes, per	100 lbs.		Provisions	admin T	
Pot,	7 @	8	Pork, round l		
Beans,			- 200 kg 20000	0 @	6
White,	1 00 @	1 25	Clear salt do.	7.00	9
Pea,	1 25 @	1 50	Beef, ox,	4 00 @	5.00
Flour,	4 50 @	4 75	do. cow,	3 00 @	3 50
Grain,			Butter,	12 @	1000
Corn,	60 @	72	Lard,	7 @	10
Oats,	38 @	40	Cheese,	4,00	8
Wheat,	0 00 @	0 00	Mutton,	2 @	4
Rye,	84 @	92	Chickens,	700	10
Barley,	50 @	75	Geese,	5 @	6
Peas, field	, 1000	1 75	Eggs.	121 @	
Hay, loose,	7 00 @	8 00	Apples, dr		6
Seed.	1907	363	do. cooking		n.w. k
Clover,	80	10	do. winter,		0 00
Flax seed	1 00 @	11 1000	Potatoes,	50 @	63
H. grass,	1 50 @	1 75	Meal,	00 10	00
Red top,	50 m	75	Indian,	85 @	95
Plaster Pa			Rye,	95 @	1 00
per ton,	6 00 @		Wool,	00 10	11.44
Lime,	102000		Fleece,	18 @	22
Thomaston	, new ins		Pulled,	25 @	00
	80 @	400	Woolskin,	20 @	30

BOSTON MARKET, August 1. Flour,-There has been an increased demand for the

## \$4,25; New Orleans, \$3,94 @ \$4; choice and extra grades command for the retail trade a material advance on these prices.

Grain.—The market being nearly bare of good qualities of corn, prices have been more firmly sustained, with a fair stendy demand from the trade. Oats also partake of the same improvement—prime North River are held at 40c; and Delaware, best, 36 @ 37c & bushel. The sales of corn comprise 15 @ 20,000 bushels, yellow, for grinding, 62 @ 62c.

Wool.-American Full Blood, - 35 @ 40 Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, & to - 40 @ 48 Smyrna, washed. -- 20 @ 22 unwashed. Buenos Ayres, Pulled wool, Northern superfine Lambs, 30 @ 35 No. 1, Lambs' - - - 27 @ 30 delication may be 20 @ 23

No. 3,

BRIGHTON MARKET, July 27.

- 14 @ 17

At market 420 beef cattle, 00 pairs working oxen, 20 ows and calves, 1450 sheep, and 400 swine.

Swine. Old hogs 4 and 5c. Small shoats 5 and 5 c. fore claim a foreclosure.

At retail from 5 to 7c. OF Dr. Wood's Sarsaparitta and Wild Cherry Bitters. This celebrated compound, so salutary in its effects in all cases when administered for dyspepsia, piles, indigestion, reditary humors, and impurities of the blood, that man of the most distinguished physicians have approved and recommended it, and openly acknowledged it the most valnable medicine ever discovered. It is truly a valuable medicine, and is effecting an immense amount of good in the relief of suffering humanity.

(C)-Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla

and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other. J. E. LADD, only agent in Augusta.

#### homeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In New York City, July 16th, Mr. Henry Wigand, o Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Lucy Ann McLaughlin, formerly In Auburn, N. H., Mr. Augustine Lord of Hallowell, t Miss Mehitable Melvin.
In Greene, Mr. Wm. T. Plaisted of Lewiston Falls, to

In Lisbon, Mr. J. G. Tibbetts to Miss Clara A. Buck In Brunswick, Mr. William R. Corbett to Miss Betsey In Solon, Mr. Enoch Remick to Miss Clementine Ho-

In Dover, Mr. James P. Whittier to Miss Augusta Ann In Norridgewock, Mr. Charles Yallalee, printer, of Bangor, to Miss Hannah Hight. In Bath, Mr. Thomas Savage to Miss Mary A. McKen-

In New York, Mr. Walter B. Getchell to Miss Mary A. Colby, both of Waterville, Me.

#### Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, Nathaniel R., son of Nathaniel Hamlen, Esq., formerly of Florida, aged 6; Martha M., wife of James Hewins, aged 43; Matilda R., daughter of John Hamlen, aged 5.
In Hallowell, Mrs. Hannah Sager, aged 78; Frances
V., wife of Hon. John Otis, aged 36; Martha M. Wood-

bridge, aged 14 In Pittston, at an advanced age, Abigail, wife of Joseph In Gardiner, Haunah, wife of Capt. John W. Wait.
In Brunswick, Ann, daughter of Jacob Skolfield, 28.
In Fairfield, Maria M. Gifford, aged 20.
In Anson, Susan, wife of the late Arial Tinkham, 53.
In Solon, William Hilton, a revolutionary soldier, aged

87. He was the first settler of that town, and ever since has resided there.
In Phipsburg, Seth Burgess, aged 56.
In Litchfield, suddenly, Asa Blackwell, Esq., aged about

#### AUGUSTA MARINE LIST. ARRIVED.

July 28, schr. Juno, Robinson, New York. 29, Jane, Ingraham, Boston. Mary, Clifford, Bath. Mary, Clifford, Bath.
Advent, Soule, Boston.
Harriet Ann, Reed, do.
Trumpet, Crocker, New York.
President Jackson, Kimball, Providence.
Odd Fellow, Wallace, Thomaston.
Franklin, Swett, New York.
Perseverance, Johnson, Portland. sloop Ann, Pierce, Thomaston.

CLEARED. July 30, schr. Juno, Robinson, Thomaston. Aug. 1, Susan, Graves, Boston.

alp. Packet, Meck, Salem.

schr. Trumpet, Crocker, Thomaston.

Presideni Jackson, Kimball, Belfast.

2, Van Buren, Pool, Boston.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber, desirous of changing his line of business, offers his Farm for sale washed from the wreck, were saved from the shore. [Boston Traveller.

Taking San Juan with a Single Ship. Mr. H. Brown, an ingenious engineer from Illinois, and formerly of Massachusetts, says the Journal of Commerce, has laid before the Board of Naval officers, and also the President, a plan for the construction of a steam ship of war, that will be perfectly secure against shot of any kind or weight. Several very scientific officers here, have exampated and short seventh and surge part is covered with wood and some valuable timber; there is on the farm a small House, Porch, Barn, Corn Barn and Hog House, all in good repair; an Aqueduct from a never failing spring, supplies the house and barn with pure water; a small Orchard and other choice fruit trees in a hearing state. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Terms easy and possession given immediately or next spring.

J. W. ROBINSON.

East Rumford, August, 1846.

A FEW bbls. of CURRIER'S OIL for sale by
August 4. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

WHITE LEAD and LINSEED OIL, Just received Aug. 1. 32 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

SUGAR and RICE. 1000 lbs. Porto Rico sugar, and 600 lbs. rice, just received and for sale very low by August, 1846. 32 KELLEY & LIBBY.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT, a prime article, just rec'd and for sale very low by KELLEY & LIBBY.

Paper Hangings. A LARGE LOT of new and beautiful styles, just received at prices which cannot fail to suit, for sale by 2m32 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

M CALLISTER'S Atl Healing Ointment just received at No. 9, Bridge's Block. 2m32 DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA can be cured by Mrs. E. Kidder's Cordial—tay it.
2m32 COFREN & BLATCHFORD, Agents.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER, just received by 2m32 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

GOLD and Brass Leaf and Copper Bronze, for sale low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. EMON and Sarsaparilla Mead SYRUPS, for sale by 6w32 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

OST-A Gold Pencil Case, on Sunday evening last, between this village and Hallowell. Any person finding the same and leaving it at this office, will receive the thanks of the owner.

August 4.

rticle, and our former quotations are sustained with more
At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday
rmness. The principal sales comprise Genesee common of Aug., A. D. 1846, within and for the Co. of Krunebec.

three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Pro-bate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the left of 20,000 bushels, yellow, for grind-ng, 62 @ 63c; and white at 54 @ 56c bush., measure noon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said in-\$ - 34 @ 00 strument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as - . 31 @ 00 the last will and testament of the said deceased.

W. EMMONS, Judge. Attest: F. Davis, Register.

#### Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Isaiah Emery mortgaged to me the real estate here inafter described, by deed dated August 23, 1842, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 143 page 458, to secure the payment of certain notes therein named-to wit: a certain piece of land situate in Augusta, on the east side of Kennebec river, being part of lot No. 42, and bounded as follows: beginning on the easterly shore of the meadow brook, (so called) in the north-Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Good cattle were at maret, and we advance our quotations. We quote extra, \$6,00; first quality, \$5,50 @ \$5,75; second, \$5 @ \$5,50; third, \$4,50 @ \$5,50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$23, \$24, \$26, \$32, thence southerly him of the lend of John Cane; thence westerly by the country of the lend of John Cane; thence westerly by the country of the lend of John Cane; thence westerly by the country of the lend of John Cane; thence southerly line of said Cane's land to said meadow brook; thence southerly by the easterly shore of the brook to the Sheep.—Lambs from \$1,50 to \$2,25; old sheep from bound begun at—containing fourteen acres more or less. The condition of which mortgage has been broken, I there-

ALEXANRER × BABCOCK. mark. Attest-S. LANCASTER. 32

#### Kennebec and Boston Steam Packet Company.

July 28, 1846.

SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders in said A Corporation will be held at the Kennebec Hotel in Augusta, on Monday, August 10, 1846, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act upon the following business, viz:—Ascertain the amount of debts due from the Corporation, and provide means for their payment; direct in what man-ner collections shall be enforced from delinquent subscribers to stock, and whether the Corporation will continue to operate under its charter; and act upon all other mat-ters which shall be presented for consideration to the meet-

By order of the Directors.

JAMES L. CHILD, Clerk of said Corporation. Augusta, July 14, 1846.

China, Glass and Crockery Ware. 34 CRATES of Earthern Ware just received per ship Desdemona direct from the English manufacturers, and for sale at Boston prices, at No. 3, Bridge's Augusta, June 10th.

J. D. PIERCE. Block.

Drugs, Paints, Groceries, &c. FRESH supply of Drugs, Paints, W. I. Goods and A FRESH supply of Drugs, Paints, W. I. Goods and Family Groceries, just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms by April 28.

DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, Apothecaries' Glass Ware, Trusses, &c. &c. constantly for sale at the lowest prices and on the most fa-

vorable terms, by 27 J. E. LADD.

### To Grain Growers.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue the business of building Pitts' Horse Powers and Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain,

With the most recent improvements, at their shop at Winthrop Village, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory.—
Also the common thrashers without the cleansers.
All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

SAM'L BENJAMIN, examine for themselves. CYRUS DAVIS. Winthrop, May 25, 1846.

Horse Power for Sale. THE subscriber has for sale one of Whitman's Double
Horse Powers. It is new and in good order. A
good horse will be taken in payment for it.
SAMUEL MORRELL, JR.

Winthrop, July 13, 1846. Family Flour. FRESH GROUND GARDINER FLOUR. Also

Genesee, (O. L. Angevine brand,) constantly on hand and for sale at the Green Store, by
July 27.

31

J. P. PHILBROOK. PATENT MEDICINES of every description, war ranted genuine, sold by H. J. SELDEN & CO. Hallowell, July 20.

To Farmers!

To Farmers!

The "Spring Tooth Horse Rake" commends itself not only to farmers who have level farms, but to those who calivate the rugged hills, because it will rake clean on rough, uneven and stony surface, that cannot be raked by any other horse rake in use. It saves a great proportion of the most fatiguing labor necessary to securing hay. It also saves much of the time usually devoted to raking, which may be used in mowing. By the ordinary exertion used on the approach of a shower, an acre of made hay can be secured in 15 minutes. It enables them, with their accustomed number of hands, to secure their hay crop in much less time, and much more free from rains. The subscribers having received the agency of the above mentioned rakes, invite the attention of farmers, believing them every way superior to other horse rakes.

JOHN MEANS & SON.

Augusta, June, 1846.

Assignee's Sale.

By authority from the U. S. District Court for the Maine District, the subscriber as assignee of Wn. K. Westron, will sell at public vendue at the Post Office.

By authority from the U. S. District Court for the Maine District, the subscriber as assignee of Wn. K. Westron, will sell at public vendue at the Post Office in Agusta, June 15th.

Look Here!

JUST received, by Augusta, June 15th.

Look Here!

JUST received, by Augusta, June 15th.

Look Here!

JUST received, ince Yellow CORN for mealing. Also superfine Genesee FLOUR, at July 20.

Westron, will sell at public vendue at the Post Office in Augusta, June 15th.

K. Westron, will sell at public vendue at the Post Office.

By authority from the U. S. District Court for the Maine District, the subscriber as assignee of Wn. K. Westron, will sell at public vendue at the Post Office.

By authority from the U. S. District Court for the Maine District, the subscriber as assignee of Wn. K. Westron, will sell at public vendue at the Post Office.

By authority from the U. S. District Court for the Maine District, the subscriber as assignee of Wn. R. Westron, will sell at public vendue at the

#### New Store and New Goods.

THE undersigned have united in copartnership under the name of KELLEY & LIBBY, and have taken the new Granite Store, one door North of D. ALDEN'S Hat Store, where they have, and intend to be constantly supplied with, the first quality of

West India Goods and Groceries,

Molasses, sugar; teas, Souchong, Ningyong and young hyson; coffee, saleratus, rice, box and cask raisins, mustard, cassia, spice, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, starch, salt-petre, alum, iadigo, pork, lard, codfish, tongues and sounds, soap, candles, oil, tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c. &c. Also a small assortment of DRY GOODS, with many other articles and assortment of DRY GOODS. ticles too numerous to mention; all of which we offer as cheap as the cheapest.

AMASA KELLEY, AMASA KELLEY, BRADBURY LIBBY.

Augusta, July, 1846.

Due Woods & Drugs. PAGE & CO. offer for sale, at No. 2, Kennebec So Row, Hallowell, 500 lbs. St. D. Logwood, 3000 lbs. Blue Vitriol, Campeachy do. 3000 Oil Vitriol, Camwood, 2000 Madder. 2000 Madder, 1000 Red Tartar, Cuha Fustic, Redwood, Hache Wood, Muriatic Acid, Lac Dye, Grain Tin, 1000 Hypernic, Peach Wood, 500 3000 3000 lbs. Alum, 600 Benegal and Manilla

3000 lbs. Alun,
10,000 do. Copperas,
Nugall, Otter, Brazil Wood, Sumac, Cudbear, Wood,
Curcuma, Cochineal, Quereitron Bark, copper kettles,
screws, press plates, press papers, tenter hooks, tacks,
French and American Teasles, brushes, &c.
Having a mill for grinding and manufacturing their own Maying a fill for grinding and manufacturing their own woods, they are able to sell as low as can be purchased in Boston, and all be warranted of best quality. Manufacturers and Clothiers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. Hallowell, July, 1846.

Mutual Life Insurance.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants,
Bank Building, State street, Boston,) since commencing?
Feb. 1, 1844, issued 547 policies, the number monthly having varied from 30 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each—net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable
turn of the risks thus far, being mostly New England lives)
\$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those \$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those who shall become, as well as those already members—surplus to be refunded to members at the ead of every five years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and

years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and no loss by any member, by had premium-notes of others.

Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, Wm. Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, George H. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, James Read, and Otis Tufts, Directors.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

JONATHAN AMORY, Secretary. GEORGE HAYWARD, Consulting Physician. Applications may be made to the subscriber, (who is the agets of said company,) at his office, in Augusta—or by lettenr post paid.

BENJ. A. G. FULLER.

Turk's Island Salt.

JUST RECEIVED, at the GREEN STORE, 50 hhds. prime Turk's Island Salt, which will be sold very low for cash, by 31 J. P. PHILBROOK. TONAS G. HOLCOMB, No. 8 Arch Row, Augusta,

agent for the sale of the

Cooking Stoves. Also a general assortment of stoves, hollow ware, Brittania and tin ware, shelf goods, sheet lead, zinc, hard

Stewart's Patent Summer and Winter Air-tight

BUTTER SALT. 200 bags ground rock salt, just received and for sale by J. P. PHILBROOK. GROUND ROCK SALT. Also Syracuse for sale at

29 KELLEY & LIBBY'S. RAIRIEDOM—Rambles and Scrambles in Texas, or new Estremadura, by a Southron, for sale by 29 EDWARD FENNO.

#### New Books.

SHORES of the Meditterranean; Connection of the Physical Sciences; Voyages in the Arctic Regions; Biblical Legends; a year among the Jesuits; and Miss Burpie's Domestic Receipt Book, for sale by 29 EDWARD FENNO.

H. J. SELDEN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Apothecaries, AND DEALERS IN

Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c., Water-st. Hallowell.

RUSSES and abdominal supporters for sale by 30 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

#### IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers are receiving this day, a large also sortment of English and Sweeds iron; English refused and Ulster round iron, from 4 to 24 inches; old sub, ron; Sweeds and old sable shapes; spike rods, nib shapes nail rods; hoop iron, cast, German, Sweeds, corking and wedge steel; iron bars, exletrees, eliptic springs, springs, nuts and bolts, mal. castings, &c., all of which are for sale at the lowest prices. L. P. MEAD & CO.

Augusta, April 25, 1846. DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. A fresh supply just received and for sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's prices, by
May 5, 1846.

19
Agent for Augusta.

Haviland & Tuttle's Water Wheel THE subscribers have lately received a patent for their highly approved Water Wheel, and are prepared to receive orders for the various sizes required for manufacturing purposes. This wheel, which is constructed for the tering purposes. This wheer, which is constituted by the best application of water, will run equally well under water, and from its simplicity will be found to be the most valuable wheel in use. It is not subject to the inconveniences incident to many other wheels, with ice, but may be used at all sensons of the year. By means of an attached regulator this wheel will so control the vent as to use to the best possible advantage, the amount of water, whether the quantity available be a spring freshet or a summer drought, and will operate precisely as well as if it was originally intended for the existing state of water while the wheel is in motion. It will be seen at once that this wheel possesses every requisite for a tide mill or any mill situated on a stream which is irregular in its head or

amount of water. This wheel is rapidly finding favor with mill wrights and others acquainted with machinery, and we confidently assert that we can furnish a wheel, which if placed by the side of any other wheel will be found to be by far the most economical, valuable and durable. It may be used on a horizontal or perpendicular shaft, and when constructed of cast iron, its equal for speed and power, (with any given quantity of water,) is no where to be found. Individuals who are about purchasing are invited to examine this wheel, and the proprietors are so sanguine of its capability that if it does not fully answer the representations we will refund the money and at our own expense remove the

Any information relative to this wheel can be obtained of B. F. CHANDLER, Patent Agent, Augusta, or WEBBER & HAVILAND, Manufacturers,

EBEN'R TUTTLE, Canaan.

#### Fire Insurance!

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent of the HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salem, Mass., and is prepared to receive applications at his office.

BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER. Augusta, August 25, 1845.

Lard Oil, Lard Oil. 400 GALLONS extra No. 1 Lard Oil, a very su-perior article, for sale at Boston PRICES. All in want of a good article are requested to call and ex-

amine it before purchasi cofren & Blatchford. Augusta, June 8. 10w24 Mo, 9 Bridge's Block. ROOM PAPER of new and elegant patterns, for sale by 18 EDWARD EENNO.

MCALISTER'S All-healing Oiutment, or the world's saive, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. PATENT OIL, a new article for painters' use, for DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Iron and Steel. W. FAIRBANKS has this day received, by schr. Somerset, 4 tons English bar iron, assorted sizes, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

No. 4 Phoenix Buildings.

## pproved credit. April 15, 1846. No. 4 Phœnix Buildings.

#### Kennebec and Boston



STEAM NAVIGATION-1846.

THE new, safe and fast sailing steamer KENNEBEC, Capt. N. KIMBALL, until further notice, will leave Vaughan's Wharf, Hallowell, Mondays and Thurs-days for Boston, at 1 pant 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. clock P. M.
RETURNING, leaves North side of T Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday evenings. The Kennebec is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea boat with her splendid accommodations have rendered her a great favorite with the travelling public; and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business the coming sea-

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Kenne-Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Kennehec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton,
Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c. The steamer Phœnix will also be in readiness to take freight and
passengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival
and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.
Hallowell, April 2, 1846.

## にいる書館を

o'clock train of cars, which arrive in Boston at 8 o'clock the same evening.

RETURNING-Leaves Portland, TUESDAYS and

ning.
Passengers and freight taken or left at any of the depote

C. G. BACHELDER, Agent.

THIS Elixir is useful at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the spring; removing the jaundice or bilious complaints caused by sudden changes in the at-mosphere, on the approach of warm weather. This Elixir also operates as a moderate cathartic, cleansing the stomach and howels of phlegm and vitiated bile, promoting digestion, restoring the loss of appetite, and producing in a short time a new and healthy action of the whole system.

J. SELDEN & CO. have just received, from the manufactory, a large supply of MAC-CABOY SNUFF of superior quality. Traders supplied at factory prices. Hallowell, July 20, 1846.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. H. J. SELDEN & CO. wholesale and retail agents, Hallowell.

FOR SALE, a new iron-ax wagon, at a reduced price, by 30 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

ARD OIL of first quality for sale by the barrel or gallon by
Hallowell, July 18.

ARD OIL of first quality for sale by the barrel or Hallowell, July 18.

#### Currier's Notice.

offers for sule on the lowest terms, for cash or approved credit.

A. P. BATCHELDER. N. B. Persons who want leather curried can have it one at my shop in the best manner, on reasonable terms.
Winthrop, Feb. 23, 1846. HARDWARE.

#### UST received, per steamer "Charter Oak," one case

zinc; with a variety of hardware and saddlery goods adapt ed to the spring trade, and for sale low by
II. W. FAIRBANKS, No. 4 Phoems building. P. STEWART'S Patent Summer and Winter Air-Tight Cooking Stoves for sale at No. 8 Arch Row, by 9 J. G. HOLCOMB.

6 TONS pure and extra white lead, dry and ground, for sale very low by
April 28. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Pain Killer! Pain Killer! LARGE LOT of the genuine article just received.
This is fast superceding all other articles for curing pains of the worst kind, such as headache, bruises, sores, &c., and in fact all pains of recent occurrence. Try it.—
It is put up neatly in bottles, price from 121 cents to \$1. For sale wholesale and retail by the agents, at No. 9,

DR. CUTTER on Anatomy and Physiology, second edition, with two hundred engravings—price 75 cts.
or sale by 18 EDWARD FENNO.

Forest River White Lead. 10,000 LBS. of this superior article of white lead, dry and ground in oil, pure and extra quality, just received direct from the factory, and for sale at the lowest market prices by May 5, 1846.

#### Gardiner Flour Mills.

THE "GARDINER MILLS" are now in operation, and the subscriber is ready to supply traders and families with FLOUR at the market price. These Mills having been built with all the latest improvements in machinery, for the express purpose of manufacturing FAMILY FLOUR, and the proprietors having procured a stock of prime GENESEE WHEAT, those who purhase this Flour may depend upon having a superior article. Also, for sale at the Mills, FEED of different qualities, W. M. VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE.

THE "TITCOMB'S MILLS," situated about one mile from the Centre Village, Farmington, Me., are offered for sale on the most tiberal terms by the subscribers. offered for sale on the most libral terms by the subscribers.

The above property consists of a grist mill and saw mill, with an excellent water privilege; also four or five acres good tillage land. The grist mill has four runs of stones, and three bolts, (one of which is the Burr stone, with a superfine bolt,) is in good repair, and has a fuir run of custom. The saw mill is not surpassed by any in the county, for durability or share of custom. For further particulars inquire of

A. TITCOMB, on the premises.

April 20, 1846. April 20, 1846.

LEECHES, LEECHES.—100 Smyrna leeches just received and for sale by H. J. SELDEN & CO. Hallowell, April 22, 1846. NEW FURNITURE. A COMPLETE assortment of rich and low priced Furniture, looking glasses, feathers and matrasses, for sale at PIERCE'S, No. 3, Bridge's Block.

June 10th. Hats and Caps.

CARR & SHAW, at the old stand of D. Carr, in Winthrop Village, are prepared to supply their customers with the newest style of first rate Fur, Moleskin, or other HATS. They have also recently commenced the manufacture of CAPS of the latest fashion.— Call and purchase if you want a good article on the reasonable terms. Winthrop, July 1st, 1846.

600 LBS UPTON'S EXTRA GLUE just re-ceived by J. D. PIERCE.

## New Arrangement.

Railroad Line for Portland and Boston THE STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. D. BLAN-CHARD, until further notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 9, Gardiner at 94, and Bath at 11 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Portland in season for the three

THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on the arrival of the cars that leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Boston, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and arrive in Hallowell early the same eve-

between Portland and Boston.

FARE—From Hallowell to Boston, \$2,00

"Portland, 1,50

Bath Boston, 1,50 Extra.

"Portland, 1,00

Hallowell, June 10, 1846. Vegetable Jaundice Elixir.

Half a small wine glass full, three times a day, on an empty stomach. Put up in pint bottless. (Price, 371 etc.)
For sale by

S. PAGE & CO. Hallowell, July, 1846.

DR. JOHNSON'S American anodyne liniment, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Lard Oil.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently established himself at Winthrop Village, in the currying business. He will keep constantly on hand all kinds of the best leather, such as heavy wax, kip, calf, boot and shoe limings and bindings. Also ready made boots and shoes. All of which he

#### Rowland's mill saws; one case Naylor's best refined cast steel; four rolls sheet lead; one dozen best German

White Lead.

Bridge's Block, Augusta. COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

For sale by 18

MY CHILD.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT. I cannot make him dead! His fair sunshiny head Is ever bounding round my study-chair Yet, when my eyes, now dim With tears, I turn to him, The vision vanishes-he is not there!

I walk my parlor floor, And, through the open door. I hear a footfull on the chamber stair; I'm stepping toward the hall To give the boy a call; And then bethink me that-he is not there!

I thrid the crowded street-A satchelled lad I meet, With the same beaming eyes and colored hair; And, as he's running by, Follow him with my eye, Scarcely believing that-he is not there! I know his face is hid

Under the coffin lid: Closed are his eyes, cold is his forehead fair; My hand that murble felt; O'er it in prayer I knelt; Yet my heart whispers that-he is not there! I cannot make him dead!

When passing by the bed,

So long watched over with parental care, My spirit and my eye Seek it inquiringly, Before the thought comes that-he is not there! When at the cool, gray break Of day, from sleep I wake,

With my first breathing of the morning air, My soul goes up, with joy, To him who gave my boy: Then comes the sad thought that-he is not there! When at the day's calm close.

I'm with his mother, offering up our prayer: Whate'er I may be saving, I am, in spirit, praying For our boy's spirit, though-he is not there! Not there!-Where, then, is be?

Before we seek repose,

The form I used to see Was but the raiment that he used to wear The grave, that now doth press Upon that cast-off dress, Is but his wardrobe locked ;- he is not there!

He lives!-In all the past. He lives; nor, to the last, Of seeing him again will I despair; In dreams I see him now; And, on his angel brow. I see it written, "Thou shalt see me there!" Yes, we all live to God!

FATHER, thy chastening rod So help us, thine afflicted ones, to bear, That, in the spirit-land, Meeting at thy right hand, Twill be our heaven to find that-he is there!

#### The Storn Teller.

[From the Columbian Magazine, for July.] ALLY FISHER. BY FANNY FORRESTER.

Study, study! Trudge, trudge, trudge!-Sew, sew, sew! Oh, what a busy humdrum life was that of little Ally Fisher! Day in, day out; late hands ached! And sometimes her heart ached

and early, from week's end to week's end, it was all the same. Oh, how Ally's feet and head and too-poor child! Ally was not an interesting little girl; she had

no time to be interesting. Her voice, true, was very sweet, but so plaintive! Besides, you seldom heard it; for little Ally Fisher's thoughts were so constantly occupied that it was seldom they found time to come up to her lips. No. Ally was not interesting. She had never given out the silvery, care-free heart-laugh, which we love so to hear from children; she could not laugh: for, though sent to earth a disguised ministering angel, vice had arisen between her and all life's brightness, and clouded in her sun. And how can anything be interesting on which the shadow of vice rests? Instead of mirth, Ally had given her young spirit to sorrow; instead of the bright flowers springing up in the pathway of blissful childhood, the swelling, bursting buds of hope that make our Spring days so gay, Ally looked out upon a desert with but one oasis. Oh, how dear was that bright spot, with its flowers all fadeless, its, water sparkling, never-failing and living; its harps, its crowns, its sainted ones, its white-winged throng, its King-the King of Heaven-that kind Saviour who loved her, who watched over her in her helplessness, who counted all her tears, lightened all her burdens and was waiting to take her in his arms and shelter her forever in his bosom. Little Ally Fisher had indeed one pure, precious source of happiness, and that was why the grave did not open beneath her childish feet, and she go down into it for rest, worn out by her burden of sorrow, want and misery. Yet Ally was not interesting. When other children were out playing among the quivering, joyful Summer shadows, she sat away behind her desk in the school-room, sew sew, sewing, till her eyes ached away back into her head, and her little arm felt as though it must drop from her thin shoulder. Odd ways these for a child! How disagreeably mature! It is a very unpleasant thing to see children make old women of themselves! Ah, then wo to the sinwo to the sinner who cheats a young heart of its

Neither was Ally beautiful: her face was so thin and want-pinched, and her great eyes looked so wo-begone! How could Ally be beautiful with such a load of care upon her, crushing beneath its iron weight the rich jewels which God had lavished upon her spirit? It is the inner beauty that shines upon the face or all the flowers of her young heart had been blasted. Her curls were glossy enough, but you could not help believing, when you looked upon them, that misery nestled in their deep shadows; her eyes were of the softest, meekest brown, fringed with rich sable, but so full of misery! Her complexion was transparently fair, with a tinge of blue instead of the warm generous heart-tide which belongeth to childhood and youth. All her features were pinched and attenuated, her hands were small, thin, blue; and her little figure in its scanty, homely clothing, looked very much like a weed which has stood too long in the Autumn time. So frail! so delicate! so desolate!

And did any body love poor Ally Fisher-the busy bee-the humdrum worker-the forlors child who was neither interesting nor beautiful? Was there any body to love her? No one but her mother-a poor, sad looking woman, who wore a faded green bonnet and a patched chintz frock, and who never stopped to smile or shake hands with any body when she walked out of the village church. This desolate, sad-hearted woman, with her bony fingers and sharpened facethis dame Fisher, whom the boys called scarecrow and the girls used to imitate in tableauxthis strange woman, seeming in her visible wretchedness scarce to belong to this bright beautiful e a measureless, exhaustless fountain that poor hovel again."

person; and she lavished all its holy wealth on poor little Ally. Ally had a father, too, but he did not love her. He loved nothing but the vile grog-shop at the corner of the street, and the brown earthen jug which he yet had humanity or shame enough to hide in the loft. Ah, now you see why Ally was unhappy. Now you see the vice in whose shadow the stricken child matured so rapidly. Now you are ready to exclaim with me, "Poor, poor Ally Fisher. God help her!"

Ay, God help her! Ally tried very hard to help herself; but her mother was always very feeble, and there were several little ones younger than herself. What could poor Ally do? She went to school-that she would do-because she never could accomplish anything at home in that small crowded room, with all those thin-faced, miserable little creatures about her; but she took her sewing with her, and every moment that she could steal from her books was devoted to earning bread.

Dame Fisher had looked earnestly forward to the time when Ally would be old enough and had learned enough to vary the monotonous character of her employment and preside in the capacity of teacher over the little school just over the hill. These mothers are so dotingly hopeful How could she think of it, and Ally the child of a drunkard! To be sure this was the only vice of which Billy Fisher had ever been guilty. He had never defrauded his neighbor, he had never in better days, when some who now despised him were in his power, been oppressive to the poor; he harmed no one nor wished harm to any one; he had only degraded his own nature almost to a bestial level, and poured out a vessel of shame upon his own family. Enough, to be sure; but then Ally-she had always been a gentle, patient, toiling, faultless child, and why must she suffer for the father's sin? What? The daughter of the drunken vagabond, Billy Fisher, a teacher for their children! What a presuming minx she must be! The idea was preposterons! She must find other means of supplying herself with the finery she was prinking in of late; let her go in the kitchen where she belonged! Poor Ally, she had wrought till midnight for a fortnight to prepare herself for presentation to these fault finders; if she had not, they would have called her ragamuffin. Where shall we look for a reasonable man?

Ally was not much distressed. To be sure, was the breaking up of a long-cherished dream. and the severer that this had been the only dream she had ever dared cherish; but the poor girl had a holy resource, and she did not repine. She went from the door, where each hope of her life had been cruelly crushed, with a swelling heart and faltering step. Over the style across the way, the litte blue eyes of the Spring violets were looking up lovingly from beds of moss; the freed streams were dancing gayly, flashing and sparkling in the sun-light; and on a brown maple bough, where leaf-buds were swelling, ready to burst with life, a little bird, the first Spring bird, carrolled as blithly as though it might bring Eden to a desolate, disappointed heart. Ally Fisher heard it, and the tears broke over their fringed boundaries, and fell in a sparkling shower upon her bodice. Then she crossed the style and the stream, and passed the trees till she found a solitary nook away in the heart of the wood: and here she knelt and prayed. How strong was Ally Fisher when she left her retreat! The arm of Him who is almighty was about her.

Ally Fisher passed with quite as light a foo as usual over the dried leaves through which the tender Spring-blades were peeping, and beyond the border of the wood, till she came in sight of a beautiful central lake, on the banks of which the young green was striving with the pallid spoils of last year's frost. Ally Fisher was not very observing-she was too thoughtful to be observing-but as she emerged from the wood she saw a person, probably a nurse, walking near the lake with a little girl, who danced and prattled and clapped her tiny hands, now bounding from the path, now half hiding her little head in the woman's dress, and then running forward with all the guileless glee of a bird or butterfly. Ally looked at her, and felt the warm tears creeping to her eyes. Why had she never been thus happy? And why should that terrible shadow which had settled on her cradle, darken at this point, so full of strange wondrous interest, now when she was

"Standing, with reluctant feet, Where the brook and river meet. Womanhood and childhood fleet!

Gazing, with a timid glance, On the brooklet's swift advance, On the river's broad expanse!'

The tears crept to Ally's eyes, but they had no time to fall. She heard a shriek and saw the woman cowering over the verge of the lake, her hands clasped as though in an ecstacy of ago-

"The child!" thought Ally, as she sprang forward, new life in every limb and lighting up her

"She was right. The little one was just rising to the surface after her first terrible plunge; Ally caught a glimpse of a pale agonised face, then a fold of scarlet, and all disappeared, except the successive rings formed by the rippling water. "It is not deep, not very deep," she said, half to herself, half to the careless nurse, "were I only taller."

She stepped into the water carefully as though to insure in the outset a firm footing. Another step, and the water grew deeper-another-another. The water had risen above her waist and her slight figure seemed swayed by its undulations. Dare she go further? Oh, the lake was so still-only a ripple on its surface, and a lifea life at stake! Again on, one more step-the little scarlet dress appeared just before her. But one, one short step more! She falters-reelsand grasps it! Now Ally! See, she pauses delib erately to steady herself! Her presence of mind even in the moment of triumph, has not forsaken her and her foot is still firm. She returns slowly safely to the shore and sinks with her recovered

human treasure at the feet of the terrified nurse. Ally Fisher opened her large wondering eyes upon a strange scene. Her head lay upon pillow of rich purple velvet; and she turned from her singular couch to magnificent folds of dra pery, heavy golden cords half hidden in their soft shadows, rich massive furniture, the use of which she did not understand-all the wonders of this magic palace-quite unheeding a kind face which bent anxiously over her.

"Oh, I was so careless and you so good!" wa the first exclamation she heard; and then from a sofa at the other side of the room came a pale beautiful lady, who whispered, "Dear child! God bless her!" in low tremulous tones, as though the terror had not yet gone from her heart.

Does she recover?" inquired another voice It was that of a man, and though strong there was now a subdued tremor in it which gave evidence that the string on which it vibrated had been lately jarred by fear and sorrow. "Does she recover? This noble deed has made her our's as Marcia is. She shall never go back

my mother now."

and even the attending physician insisted on her remaining, at least until she was quite recovered. and offered to send for her mother. Ally rose again to her work, but no one heeded them. to her feet and smiled her usual sad smile.

"I am well, quite well. It didn't hurt me any; I was only frightened because I thought the and then Ally and her mother sat down by their poor little girl was dead. To be sure I shouldn't one tallow candle to earn bread for them. fear the dead, but when I had her in my armsare you sure she will get well?"

"She will, and it was you who saved her life." Ally shuddered. "Uh! her cheek was cold!

Dame Fisher was surprised to see the family carriage of the Burnells draw up at her humble door, and more surprised when her own Ally, in strange garb "a world too wide," sprang from it, her pale face really brilliant with excitement .-Ally's large eyes were larger than ever, and the heart's light was centred beneath their jetty fringes; while her mouth, the lips no longer pale, was wreathed with unusual smiles.

"Oh, mother! I have saved a life! Is not God kind to let me do so great a thing?"

Strange that neither Ally nor her mother thought of the lost school that night, heavy as the disappointment was! Nay, is it strange? They thought of it in the morning, however, and then dame Fisher was more sad than Ally. "So you are to sew your life away," she said despondingly, "my poor, poor Ally!"

"No, mother; God will take care of me." It was not noon when the family carriage of the Burnells again appeared at the door of Billy Fisher's miserable cottage.

"Mrs. Burnell! It may be, Ally, she will get you the school; these rich people have so much

influence." Mrs. Burnell came to offer Ally, as her husband had promised in his first lively emotion of gratitude, a splendid home.

"You shall share with little Marcia in every thing," she said; "you shall even divide our love; more, you are older, and shall be considered in every thing the elder daughter. Come and live with us, dear; for we would have had no child but for you."

Ally looked at her mother, whose thin face now glowed with gratified ambition; glanced at the broken walls of the miserable hovel she called home; turned from one little half-starved figure to another; and then, approaching the lady said in a low, firm tone, "You are very kind, and I will pray God to bless you for it; but I must not go away from here." "Must not!"

"Must not, Ally!" exclaimed the surprised, great first one. disappointed mother.

Ally's voice became choked. "This is a very poor place-I never knew how poor until I vent on, pure-hearted one! There is still more for into some of the grand houses-but I have al- thee to do. ways lived in it."

"But the sewing and that terrible pain in your side, my dear!" interrupted the matron.

"It will be better soon, I think; and, maybe, I shall not have to sew so much now, for Mary is growing bigger." But, Ally-

"Mother, don't drive me away from home." "We will give you a home," pleaded the lady. "the house you saw yesterday. There you shall have every thing you can wish-things much more beautiful than you have ever seen in your life-and little Marcia, whose life you saved, will love you, and so will we all."

"Then who will love my poor, poor mother?" and Ally burst into tears.

At the commencement of the conference head had been raised from a pile of bed-covering in a corner of the room, and a red, bloated face looked out on the group with vague wonder. Soon an expression of intelligence began to lighten up the heavy eyes, and now and then a trace of something like emotion appeared upon the face. At Ally's last words there was for a moment a strange, convulsive working of the features, and the head fell heavily back upon the pillow.

It was in vain that both the lady and dame Fisher pleaded. Ally's firm, modest answer was ever the same. "Oh, it was nothing; I couldn't let the little girl drown when it was so easy to get into the water. It was nothing; so I do not deserve that beautiful home. I shouldn't be of any use there either, and here I am indeed."

"But I will give you five times the money you could earn by sewing," urged the lady, "and you shall bring it all here."

Ally was for a moment staggered. "So you would help us more by going than by staying," added the dame, quite forgetful of self

while so anxious for her child's welfare. "But, mother; who would hold your head when it aches, and bathe your temples, and kiss away the pain, and then sit and watch you while you sleep? And when the trouble comes who would try to make it light and help you to find all happy things to weigh against it? And who would sit with you at evening when you are so lonely? Who, mother, would read the Bible to you? for you told me but yesterday that your eyes were failing; and who would-would love you, mother? Oh, don't send me away. All those beautiful things would only make me sorry if you could not have them too; and so you must let me stay here in the old house, for it is the only place where I can be happy. God would not love me if I should leave you with all the children to care for and none to comfort you when you are sad."

dew as, with menial blessing on the young girl's watched to see what he would do when he came head and a silent determination to reward her selfdenying spirit richly, she turned away. "You have sacrificed yourself for my sake,

Ally," sobbed the dame, folding her gentle child in her arms; "Oh! why did you do it?" "No, mother; I am happier here, and he-,"

mention it before her." "Yes, darling, you are right-you always are; one that's riz, or else I'm plaguy belated." he would kill himself without you in a week, I know. But, oh, it is a dreadful thing-my poor,

poor Ally !" Ally was at her sewing as calm and quiet as if lord. "I'll call him," replied a demure looking nothing unusual had occurred, though there was person at the bar, and rang the bell. Presently a singular bright spot on her cheek; and the a servant came. "Where's your mistress?" indame had busied herself with preparing the quired he. "She went off with Jack half an children's supper, when Billy Fisher crept from hour ago, in the wagon, to see about purchasing

the bed and glided half-timidly to the door. laying her slight hand on his, and fixing her large lord, as my wife's gone out!" mournful eyes on his face most pleadingly.

"Don't go; I will help you to fix the chess-men of love behind the faded garments and the ugly

The stone, however, being small, he engraved on it, "A virtuous woman is 5s to her husband."

The stone, however, being small, he engraved on it, "A virtuous woman is 5s to her husband."

The stone, however, being small, he engraved on it, "A virtuous woman is 5s to her husband."

The stone, however, being small, he engraved on it, "A virtuous woman is 5s to her husband."

The stone, however, being small, he engraved on it, "A virtuous woman is 5s to her husband."

The stone, however, being small, he engraved on it, "A virtuous woman is 5s to her husband."

"Oh, she will be so frightened! I must go to don't go! It is very lonely without you, father." The lips of the miserable man parted as It was in vain that the lady and her husband though he would have replied; but the words seemed choking him, and he brushed hastily past her. Tears came to Ally's eyes as she turned

> That evening passed as hundreds of others had done. The children were all sent to bed, "It is so pleasant to be together!" said Ally

raising a face all beaming with gratitude. "Yes, but you lose n great deal by it, dear." "Oh, no; I lose nothing. I should have lost a

just like little Willie's. But you say she will great deal if I had gone away from you. Mothget well, and I am very glad, though sometimes er, I have been wondering since this morning I think it would be a pleasant thing to die and that God has been so kind as to keep us together go to heaven where Jesus Christ is. It is so while I am so ungrateful. I never knew how dreary here!" she added, in a pitiful tone, half happy it made me to be with you till now." "We never see half the blessings which God

bestows upon us, darling," Murmurer-you surrounded by comforts and elegancies, feasting on dainties and rolling in luxuries-oh, could you look in upon dame Fisher's cottage, with its bare broken walls and scanty furniture; and yet the poor drunkard's wife was really more deeply blessed than youblessed with the inner wealth of a "meek and quiet spirit." She never murmured.

The hour of ten drew near, and Ally's quick ear caught the sound of a step upon the door-

"Father! he is very early. Oh, I hope he has She had no time to finish the sentence. The

door was thrown wide open with a quick, earnest, joyous dash.

"I have done it, Ally, bird-I have done it!-There-there-whist! Don't look so frightened, pussy; it is nothing bad-it is something goodvery good. It will make your little heart glad, and I ought to make it glad once in your sorry life-time, birdie, dear. Shall I tell you? shall I tell you, Ally? I have taken the step-the step; and now, darling, your poor mother shall have somebody to love her, and so shall you, too .-Oh, it has been a dreadful course; it has almost broken my heart sometimes to think of my miserable ways; and I have felt the worst when you thought I was stupid and didn't care. Sometimes have been determined to break away, but then was tempted and couldn't. Now I have done it. Never another drop to my lips! so help me

That night there was not so happy a house in all the state of New York as the wretched hovel which Billy Fisher had brought such unexected joy. And Ally-oh, no! she never reretted having sacrificed her own bright prospect the happiness of those she loved; for never was human heart more deeply blessed than gentle, trusting Ally Fisher's. Other and more brilliant blessings now clustered around her path, but these are mere trifles compared with that

It was thine own work, sweet Ally; thy never failing gentleness it was which won him. On,

"Still thy smiles like sunshine dart, Into many a sunless heart, For a smite of God thou art."

DOG-MAN, SPARE THAT DOG.

AIR-" Woodman, Spare that Tree." Dog-man, spare that dog! Touch not a single hair; He's been out to the bog, And got all muddy there. 'Twas Tim, the butcher's hand,

That made him all so fat; So you must let him stand. Or I will lay you flat. That old familiar dog, Whose glory and renown Have set the tolks agog,

The wonder of the town. Fellow! forbear the stroke. See-lowly how he lies . Give him the slightest poke, And I'll poke out your eyes. My heart-strings round thee cling,

Give him some BARK, old friend: How nobly dost thou sing, And the wild welkin rend Old dog !-upon the slave ! And drive him from the spot While I've a hand to save,

His club shall harm thee not. A DAMPER TO ELOQUENCE. Amusing scenes occur occasionally in grave assemblies. During the late session of the New-Hampshire Legislature, a newly fledged orator rose to make his maiden speech in the House of Representatives. A bill had been brought in to tax bank dividends, and watching his opportunity, the debutante addressed the members: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Dover, who introduced this bill, does not seem to be aware of its inevitable results. He would strip the widow \_\_\_ " Roars of laughter, and cries of-the widow who?-what widow?-not in this public hall, I hope, &c. &c. As soon as the tumult subsided in some degree, and the orator could make himself heard, he indignantly proceeded: "Gentlemen need not think to put me down by clamor. Is there no sympathy here for the widow and the orphan? I say, sir, that this is worse than stripping. Put on this tax, and I say you drive the widow to her last shift." Here the clamor become so great, that the speaker, despairing of a hearing, resumed his seat. It was almost ten minutes before the House could transact its regular business.

A RESURRECTION ANECDOTE. An old toper, who had long been accustomed to sucking the stopper, being, on one occasion, "pretty much as usual, I thank ye," his wife procured a coffin. and got some men to put him into it, and carry The lady's eyes were suffused with the heart's him to the grave yard. This being done, they to himself. By-and-by, having slept off the fumes of the liquor, he awoke, and the top of the coffin being unfastened, he threw it off, and, sitting up, began to stare about him in every direction. At last, being fully persuaded that there was nobody there, his keeper having hid Ally pointed to the bed meaningly. "I couldn't himself behind a grave stone, he muttered, in a drowsy tone-"Well, I guess I'm the first

ANECDOTE. A gentleman rode up to a public house in Saugerties and inquired for the landa load of grain." Well, sir," said he inside the "Don't go to night, father," whispered Ally, bar to the gentleman, "I suppose I'm the land-

AN ODD MISTAKE, An English paper tells you wanted me to do last night; or I will hem of a country sculptor who was ordered to enthe pretty new handkerchief I bought for you grave on a tombstone the following words: "A

Pitts' Corn and Cob Mill.

NOW state, for the benefit of farmers, mill owners, and all others who feel any interest in the economy of feeding horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, that I have constructed a mill to grind cobs and corn, which is completely adapted to the wants of the farmers. It is simple in construction, durable, and not liable to get out of order. It occupies but little room, and can be operated by horse, steam, or water power—requiring much less of either to do the work, than any other mill in the United States.

In commendation of my mill, the Editor of the "Culti-

do the work, than any other mill in the United States.

In commendation of my mill, the Editor of the "Cultivator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advantages are, I. Great simplicity of construction, not being limble to get out of order; but in case of injury, readily repaired. 2. Portableness, occupying less space than the common grindstone used by farmers. 3. The facility with which it will grind corn and cobs in any condition; its peculiar construction enabling it to work equally well whether the corn is in a damp, green or dry state. 4. Its adaptedness to grinding shelled corn, coffee, peas or beads, without any change of gear. 5. The grain is not heated in being ground, thus obvinting the tendency of the meal to sour or ferment. It does not make fine meal, but it is fine enough for any description of stock."

The utility of grinding the cob and corn together has long been established by actual experiment, and the only reason why the practice has not become general, has been

eason why the practice has not become general, has been the difficulty of getting it properly ground, especially when the cob is not perfectly dry. This inconvenience is all overcome by the use of my mill. It is estimated, by means of experience, that the value of feed is increased one-third by grinding the cob and corn together, and it is found to be much more healthy for the animal than corn without the cob. This, surely, is an item for the farmer worth saving. I have ground more than 1000 bushels of ears of corn-for different farmers in this vicinity, and all are well pleased with the feed, and pronounce the mill the greatest improvement for grinding cobs and corn that they have ever

The price of the mill is \$40, at the shop in Winthro Village, where we are now manufacturing them. All or, ders for mills, addressed to the subscriber, will receive the HIRAM A. PITTS. earliest attention. Winthrop, Feb. 3, 1846.

Chairs and Looking Glasses.

DAVID KNOWLTON, at his shop on Oak street, has just received a first rate assortment of chairs and looking glasses. He also diner; continues to carry on the Cabinet business, a few rods west of Granite Bank, on Oak street, where he keeps a good assortment of FURNITURE. Persons wishing to purchase, are in vited to call and examine before the purchase elsewhere. Old Furniture Repaired in the best manner and at

Augusta, July 9, 1845.

N. B. COFFINS of various sizes kept on hand a

SYRUPS. Lemon and Sarsaparilla Syrups of first quality, for sale by the gross, doz, or single bottle, by Hallowell, July.

H. J. SELDEN & CO.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commen on Wednesday, August 5th, under the superintende euce of Rev. H. P. Torsey, A. M., as Principal. Especial attention will be given to students who wish to

prepare themselves for teaching.

The completion of a new and spacious building—the additions which have been made to the apparatus—the advantage of having a teacher who can instruct students how to speak as well as learn the modern languages-with the very pleasant and healthful location of the school-will, it believed, increase the high estimation in which this Instruction will be given, as usual, in the ornamental

branches and music.

A class of some twenty young lads will be taken, who will have the constant care and attention of a separate Lectures will be given weekly, by the Principal and Mr.

WALSH, his assistant, on various literary subjects, during the term.
Strict observance of virtuous and moral habits will b insisted on of all students at this school; and parents may insisted on of all students at this school; and parents may rely on having every effort used to train their children to a virtuous course of life. J. HAYNES, Sec. of Trustees.

NO DECEPTION!

Kent's Hill, July 20, 1846.

OT a week passes away without we have to record OLOSAONIAN or ALL-HEALING BALSAM. has proved itself to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. Thousands have already tested its virtues, and have never found it to fail in curing the diseases for which it is recommended. Nor do they have to wait long in order to know whether it will be productive of good effects, as they are assured that if ONE BOTTLE produces no good effects upon the sufferer, twenty bottles will not, and it is not therefore necessary that they should spend their money BEWARE OF A SLIGHT COUGH. Although it is pass-

ed over as unimportant, it will soon become scated-con-sumption follows in its wake. Take heed to a pain in the side and soreness in the chest, especially if attended with raising of mucous, streaked with blood. These are dangerous symptoms; but they are quickly and effectually overcome by the above remedy. Ask the sufferer from that distressing complaint, ASTHMA, what he thinks of Folger's Olosaonian, or All-Healing Balsum, and he will tell you he cannot live comfortably without it. It relieves all that difficulty of breathing, cough, and tightness of the chest, gives quiet and refreshing slumber, and does for the witness the case of Henry Jackson, 13th street; William Bond, the well known Boston cracker baker, Brooklyn; Mr. Wilkinson, Hoboken; Mrs. Bell, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 322 Pearl street; W. C. Gowan, Woodstock, Ulster co; and Mes. Archibald, 35 White st.

RAISING OF BLOOD is effectually checked by this remedy, when all other means have failed. Hundreds of

Mrs. Thoubourne, 352 Monroe street; Dennis Kelley, 26 Fire or Erysipelas, Leprosy or White Scurf, Tetter or Risg Water street; Charles Roberts, 171 Canal street; Henry worm, Prairie Itch, and all humors, internal or external. Lisbon, 199 Rivington street; and hundreds of others who have used the remedy can testify to the truth of the above. for such affections, if only timely, patiently and persever Beware of using only palliative remedies, they lull into ingly used. It is not a quack medicine, nor is it in any de-apparent security, but the progress of the disease is ungree a humbug; but truly a remedy to be desired by all checked, and death ensues. Resort at once to this great who are afflicted with any of the above named complaints remedy, and you will not be disappointed in your hopes.

For sale at 106 Nassau street, New York. Also in AuWill you not then, friends, who are suffering, avail your

will supply agents to sell again.

The above Balsam can be procured of the agents in most of the towns and villages in Maine.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnishing Depot: WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first pr

miums, and two highest honors, at the National, the sachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Da-guerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited. Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to ther. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on and, at the lowest cash prices. New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut t; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover sts; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Wal-

Howard's Vegetable Cancer Syrup. THIS SYRUP is for cleansing the blood of all mors, such as cancers, tumors, saltrheum, erysipelas, and all bumors proceeding from impurity of the blood. It can be taken with perfect safety, at all times, as it is com-

can be taken with perfect safety, at all times, as it is composed of vegetables exclusively.

N. B. Prepared and sold by the subscriber, East Livermore. All communications, POST PAID, directed to the subscriber, (Livermore Falls,) shall receive prompt attention, and a liberal discount made when sold by the quantity. Price, \$1 per bottle. JESSE WADSWORTH.

East Livermore, June 24, 1846.

and permanent cure for that loathsome and trouber subscriber, (Livermore Falls,) shall receive prompt attention, and a liberal discount made when sold by the quantity. Price, \$1 per bottle. JESSE WADSWORTH.

East Livermore, June 24, 1846.

Dr. Jackson's

Celebrated Vegetable Jaundice Bitters.

This purely vegetable remedy is not like most of the popular medicines now in vogue, fitted up and extravagantly puffed to secure their sale, but a remedy whose virtuees have been thoroughly tested for many years, in regions where jaundice and bilious disenses are very prevalent. This remedy, by regulating the bile ducts and operating as general alternative, becomes a very certain, safe and invaluable remedy. It is also peculiarly adapted to \$PRING COMPLAINTS, so common in passing from the cold of winter to the heat of summer. It being an active remedy, still producing no sickness at the stomach, rather increasing than lessening the appetitie—is of special advantage on that account. Those who are troubled with sour scomach, dyspepsin, weakness, fullness or faintness at the stomach, iosse of appetite, cost tireness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoen, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, headache, drowsiness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoen, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, headache, drowsiness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoen, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, headache, drowsiness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoen, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, headache, drowsiness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoen, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, headache, drowsiness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoen, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of appetite, cost the state of the producing of the skin, headache, drowsiness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoen, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, headache, drowsiness, butter taste in the mouth, bad breath, weakness, full have given me on the Howd Wheel for Mr. F

Something New! No Humbug!! Whitman's Horse Power & Grain Cla



THE subscriber gives notice that he has recently erect.

ers, at short notice.

His Horse powers are considered by those who have used them, as decidedly the best now in use, and his Cleausers give universal satisfaction. All orders promptly attended to.

LUTHER WHITE Winthrop, July, 1846.

For Man and Beast!

DR. KITTREDGE'S Celebrated Green Nerve and B. Ointrent, is offered to the public as a sure cure for the following diseases, incident to the human frame, viz: Rheumatism, sprains, lameness, gout, swelled joints, sale rheum, contraction of the cords, scrofula, chilblains, piles sore eyes and throat, pain in the back, side and breast, burns, and all cutaneous humors and eruptions of the skin, fresh wounds, chapped hands, diseases of the bones and

erves, &c.

Every family would do well to keep a box of this cint. ment on hand, especially the owners of valuable horses.

It is an excellent article for seamen, being a sure pre. ventive and cure for scurvy, and all the various dis-

incident to persons following the sea.

This Ointment is an infallible remedy for the cure of the following complaints of horses: galls, cuts, corks, chaps, cracked heels, scratches, bruises, sprains in the fetlock, whirlbone, pastern, coffin and stifle joints. The public may rest assured that this cintment is superior to any renedy ever invented for the cure of the above named diseases, and unlike too many highly extolled medicines, (Cont.

no humbug! Try it.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor, Gro. C. Good.
WIN, druggist, No. 76 Union street, Boston, Mass.
Sold by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Ga diner; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop; M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville; George Calden and G. Gage, Wilton; J. Bean and D. Wood, East Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; Tho. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Blunding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. Spencer, Readfield Corner, and by agents generally throughout the State.

J. E. LADD, wholesale agent, Augusta.

July 1st, 1846.

HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

An approved remedy for Costiveness and Dyspepsia: Reco mended by the most distinguished Medical Faculty, who every day psescribe them to their patients and use them in their families

THIS inestimable medicine has been before the public for more than eight years. The sales have quadrupled within two years, and are constantly increasing, the best proof of their efficacy.

They are without a rival for the cure of Indigestion of

Dyspepsia, Headache (nervous or acute,) Liver Con-plaint, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Tic Doulereux, Jaub dice, Flatulence, Oppression after eating, Weak Stomach, Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Chronic Diarrhora or East India complaint, Worms, Ples, Amnorrhea or Suppression, Morosis or Green Sickness, &c., &c. In all female obstructions they are safe and effectual. Hundreds of la lies in this city and Boston have used no other medicine by advice of their family physicians, and have been cured. Salem, Jan. 10, 1844.—The undersigned having use Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges in Dyspepsia and kindred complaints, have proved them a very useful and excellent remedy. We cheerfully recommend them to all suffering from Dyspepsia or Costiveness. The Peristaltics are verextensively used in this region, and are every day prescribed by the first physicians in the place. BENJ. P. CHAMBERLAIN

> JOSEPH ADAMS. A sure, safe, and cheap cure for Piles

Mr. Harrison-Having given your Peristaltic Lozenges od Pile Remedy a fair trial. I have the satisfaction to m you that they have operated wonderfully in my case I had not been able for months to do any work at my trade owing to exhaustion from bleeding, but I now feel myself cured. The severe pain which I had in my stomach is gone, and my strength is fast returning. I had used varisome of the most astonishing cures of long continued asthma, incipient consumption, bleeding at the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, and the various diseases to which the law of the law o tressing complaint-the Piles. EDWARD H. LEWIS

Lyun, Sept. 27, 1844. 30-Ask for Harrison's Pile Remedy. Price only 50 cts. Both of these medicines are for sale by J. E. LADD Augusta, and H. J. SELDEN, Hallowell.

The best Churn vet invented, WS KENDALL'S CYLINDER CHURN, easy and I rapid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair, or table when in use, and is warranted to give entire satisfac-

Five different sizes, from three to to twenty-five gallons, for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Also, Gault's Churns, Dash do., Butter Boxes, Butter

Workers, and Butter Stamps, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Agricultural Warehouse over the Market, entrance South Market street. Boston, July 1.

He is the True Philanthropist,

WHO seeks to alleviate and relieve human suffering whether the disease be physical or moral; and any one in community is deserving of gratitude, it is he .-You may show your good feelings to such an one, as also your self respect and love of health—which surely are valcases might be related, where persons in the city have been given up and pronounced as past hope, who have been restored by this great remedy to the enjoyment of health.—

the best medicines that has ever been discovered for the cure of all eruptive diseases, and successful beyond a partered by this great remedy to the enjoyment of health.—

allel, in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, St. Anthony's This medicine is recommended with perfect confidence

Will you not then, friends, who are suffering, avail you gusta by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER. Mr. Ladd selves of this remedy, and also benefit the proprietor, by using the means so plainly placed in your way?
For sale by J. E. Ladd, and Horace Waters, Augusta H. J. Selden & Co. Hallowell; H. Smith & Co. Gardin

William Dyer, Waterville; O. W. Washburn, China; A. H. Abbott, South China; and by many other agents in arious towns in this and the adjoining States. Augusta, Nov. 13, 1845.

Extra Gold Top.

DR. JACKSON'S WILD CHERRY AND SAR SAPARILLA COMPOUND. This beautiful preparation has established for itself a reputation not to be surpassed in this country, for the immediate production of the most healthful and delightful beverage ever yet discovered; it is also the cheapest and most efficacious com-pound for all impurities of the blood, sour stomach and dyspepsia, if persevered in; and is manufactured from the best sarsaparilla and wild cherry, and with great care compounded into a very rich syrup, which cannot fail to nut, and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church It is sold by grocers and druggists throughout the city and country, and is fast supplying the place of all other syrups now in the market; warranted to keep in any climate and in all seasons. For sale wholesale and retail at the office, No. 462 Washington st. near Hollis st. Boston. Also by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta, and H. J. SELDEN & Co. Hallowell.

Salt Rheum-Salt Rheum.

DR. SCHARLAND'S German Remedy is a positive and permanent cure for that loathsome and trouble-some disease, the Salt Rheum. Hundreds of those who for years have suffered extreme inconvenience, and who